The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,677—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 40	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ...... Rs. 5 0
Second do. 2 8
Third do. 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... 0 2½ As.
A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ...... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ...... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ...... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...... ,, 0-8 As.
Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

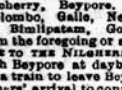
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ...... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED) WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,943 Tons, on SATURDAY, 29th Nov., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollum, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on MONDAY, 1st Dec., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on THURSDAY, 27th Nov., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

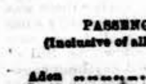
S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.
Saloon passage ...... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ...... ,, 335
The Agra is due in London about 22nd January. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Java's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th November 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
PERSIAN, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.



THE TRINACRIA, S. S., 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain White, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles on SATURDAY, the 6th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.
For Passage, &c. apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th November 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. RYDAL HALL, CAPT. LLOYD,
2,700 TONS, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THIS Steamer will sail as above on 13th December. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. Passage Money, Rs. 500.
For further particulars apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.



THE S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain Geo. H. Read, will sail from Bombay to Marseilles on TUESDAY, the 30th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.
For further particulars apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th November, 1879.

"EUREKA."
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

NOTICE.—Early in December I shall visit Bombay for a few days only, when I can be *consulted free* on all cases of diseases of the Eye and defective sight.
In the meanwhile I have made arrangements with my Agents, Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA and Co., to supply Free on application the second edition of my pamphlet, "HOW TO PRESERVE THE SIGHT," which fully explains the construction of the eye, the defects of vision, and how they can be properly remedied, &c., &c.
Due notice will be advertised of the date of my arrival.
N. LAZARUS,
5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

FAVRE, LEUBA Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Dec.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
(s) KASHGAR	2621	450	E J. Baker	15th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 25th October 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

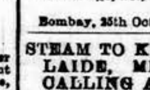


THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KAISAR-I-HIND	4033	700	R. Methven	25th Nov.
BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 25th October 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 25th October 1879.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TRINACRIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respecti e GOODS without delay.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444
Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.. In 1870 ... £139,808; ,, 1873 ... £295,149; ,, 1877 ... £450,883
POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

On THURSDAY next, the 27th November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Street, Fort, above Messrs. Joseph Soares & Co., nearly opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, books, &c., the property of W G. Mayhew, Esqr., the same comprises rich cut glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet stand, egg boiler, round waiter, muffineers, fruit knives and forks, spoons and forks, chamber candlesticks, cutlery and handsomely carved and French polished furniture comprising a set of dining tables in 4 pieces, drawing room, pier, washhand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys lady's low chair, hatstand, four posts bedsteads, wardrobe, gown press, dressing and cheval glasses, a mahogany square Pianoforte, by John Broadwood & Sons, a miniature billiard table, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, bath dispense room, furniture, books, &c. Now on view.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd December, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the house No 62, in Tale Gullee, behind the house of Jeewa Essub, opposite the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Hospital, the following machinery:—
1 10 Horse Power boiler and engine.
1 Meat grinding mill 3½ feet with sieve.
1 Coconut pressing roller.
1 Shed and other materials.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell, near the Lall Baug, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
On TUESDAY next, the 2nd December, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Bhugwandass Bagla, Esq.
Ex S. S. Ellora.
About 150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In small lots to suit the purchasers.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 25th November 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood richly carved F. P. household furniture (made to order) best electro-plated crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., an English-built 4 seated open carriage, an English-built glass fronted miniature brougham, a pair of handsome fast-trotting bay Australian horses, a fast trotting chesnut Cape horse, sets of single and double harness (if not previously disposed of by private sale), large pier glasses in gilt frames, English brass bedsteads, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of John Macpherson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.
N.B.—The plants will be sold at 8-30 a.m. on the same day.

GREAT SALE OF BOOKS.
On THURSDAY the 11th and FRIDAY the 12th December next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a very valuable library of choice and rare books, consisting of over 3,000 volumes. The sale will take place in the upper saloons of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Catalogues will be published and due intimation will be given when the books are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 99 Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome English mahogany household furniture, best electroplated ware by Elkington, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned solid mahogany boudoir grand 7 octave piano [brass band.] by Collard and Collard (made expressly to order) a first rate full-sized slate billiard table with cues, balls, lamps, &c, by "BENNETT" a mahogany telescope dining table, a mahogany sideboard, with glass mirror, an elegant single-seated brougham by Laurie and Marner, in excellent order, the property of C J. Groom, Esq. The same comprises rich plain glassware, handsome dark blue and gold mintons, and insect pattern dinner services, perforated dessert and blue and pink bordered breakfast services, best electro-plated ware such as vegetable dishes, epergne, cruet and picklestands, tea set, biscuit box, Elkingtons spoons and forks for 12 persons, table candlesticks with 4 branches, cutlery, &c, very handsome English mahogany household furniture, such as a telescope dining table, large sideboard with mirror, dumb waiter, whatnot, 3, 5, and 7 lights gas lamps, easy, folding and reclining chairs, conversation sofas, large pier glasses in gilt frames on gilt console tables, early English cabinet with mirror, a handsome mahogany pianoforte, by "Collard and Collard," a mahogany full sized slate billiard table by "John Bennett," rich brussel carpet, iron four post bedstead, brass single cots, English almira, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, dispense articles, linen, brandy, &c.

At 2 P. M.
1 Handsome single seated brougham, by Laurie and Marner.
The property of another gentleman—
1 English built barouche.
1 ,, ,, buggy.
1 ,, ,, dog-cart.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR PRICE AND COMPANY'S PERFUMERY.
On SATURDAY, the 29th inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of 30 cases of Price and Co's perfumery, consisting of odonto, violet powder, marrow oil, plate powder, philocome, carbolic and other kinds of soaps, bears grease, verbina, rondeletia, jockey club, geranium, wood violet, florida water, eau-de-cologne, essence of orange and cinnamon, sarsaparilla, hair brushes, thermometers, and many other kinds of new varieties.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 25th November 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.
IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.
On SATURDAY, the 29th instant., S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction.
Sale commencing at 2 p. m. at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, in the Godowns of Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co., the undermentioned machinery without reserve:—
1 Bundling press (hand and steam power) quite new, 1 bundling press (hand and steam power), 1 copying press, 1 yard bundling press (hand power), 1 yarn bundling press (hand power), 1 bundling press (hand), 1 paisel press, 3 bobbin reels, frame roller, 1 wrap reel, mule roller, gas metro, counter shafts, and pulleys, fly doubling frame, pin and hawk winding frames, hangers, bolts, nuts, corkscrews, &c., &c.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
On THURSDAY the 27th inst., Messrs. MENNESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.
6 bales twist.
2 ,, grey shirtings.
2 ,, grey dhoties.
3 cases prints.
1 double door iron safe.
Quantity of household furniture, &c.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 25th November 1879.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—
F Rs. 11 per barrel 25 lbs. each.
FF 11-8 do do.
FFF 12 do do.
F 1 lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.
FF do 9 do.
FFF do 10 do.
F ½ do 10 do.
FF do 10 do.
FFF do 11 do.
The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 4, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 15, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMETS.

V. R.

THEATRE DE VARIETE.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
IMPORTANT NOTICE!
REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!
To afford everyone an opportunity of seeing
THE ROYAL MARIONETTES
Before closing their season in Bombay.
"If we could see the puppet dallying."—*Hamlet.*
TWO CROWDED HOUSES!
on Saturday last and yesternight testified to the undoubted
PUBLIC APPRECIATION OF THE NEW TARIFF,
Combined with the enormous success of
THE NEW PROGRAMME
which will be repeated at 9 o'clock
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Entirely New Songs, Jokes and Dances by the
ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
New Acts by
THE ITALIAN FANTOCCINI,
THE CLOWN ON STILTS.
THE OLD WITCH AND HER FAMILY.
HAPPY UNCLE TOM.
THE JOLLY OLD NIGGER.
THE CELESTIAL TRIO.
THE BALL JUGGLER AND THE GRAND TRICK
THE GLORIOUS PANTOMIME.
Still triumphant, nightly increasing its popularity.
ACTING, SCENERY and EFFECTS never before seen in Bombay.
TWO HOURS OF UPROARIOUS FUN!!!
Equally amusing to old and young, Europeans or Natives.
Admission—Front Seats, Rs. 2; Second Seats, Re. 1; a few specially reserved seats at Rs. 3.
GALLERY—EIGHT ANNAS.
Children half price to all parts of the house.
Reserved and First Seat Tickets may be obtained during the day at SOUNDY & Co., Fort.
Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9. Carriages at 11 sharp.
H. R. HARWOOD, Manager.

UNIFORM AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Gold and Silver Laces and Cords.
Steel and Brass
Swords and Scabbards.
Sword and Shoulder Belts.
Buttons for every Regulation.
West of England Superfines.
Venetians, Ladies Cloths and Zephyrs,
Diagonal and Hopsack Coatings.
Doe, Buck, Whipcord, and
Bedford Cord Trouserings.
Tweed, Cashmere, and Melton Suitings.
White Linen and Cotton Drills.
Colored Linen and Cotton Drills.
White and Colored Vestings.
Superfines in all Colors.
Best English Shirting Flannels.
Thoroughly practical London Cutters and a large Staff of Experienced Workmen always on the Establishment, so that the largest orders can be executed with promptness and satisfaction.
Self-Measurement Cards with priced samples forwarded on application, also separate Catalogues of on Military and Civil Outfitting Departments.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Association will be held on SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Offices of the Association, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, for the transaction of the following business:—
1. To receive the Statement of the Accounts of the Association, and the Report of the Committee for the year ending 31st October, 1879.
2. To elect a Chairman in place of Mr. J. A. Forbes, resigned.
3. To elect five Members of the Committee in lieu of those retiring from Office, but who are eligible for re-election.
By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Millowners' Association, 22nd November 1879.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
THE following REDUCED RATES are now being charged for COTTON to BOMBAY:—

From	Half-pressed per Ton. Rs. A. P.	Full-pressed per Ton. Rs. A. P.	From	Half-pressed per Ton. Rs. A. P.	Full-pressed per Ton. Rs. A. P.
Nowsari	12 0 0	10 0 0	Anand	17 2 6	..
Muroli			Umreth	18 4 0	..
Sucheen			Dakor	18 10 3	—
Surat			Thasra	19 0 6	..
Amroli			Palee	19 11 9	—
Sion			Naraid	18 1 6	..
Kim			Mamoodabad	18 15 3	..
Panowlee			Barajree	19 8 0	..
Ankleswur			Ahmedabad	20 4 6	15 8 4
Broach			Saburmuttee	20 8 3	..
Chumargaum	12 8 9	..	Ambli Road	21 2 3	..
Palej	13 4 0	10 13 4	Sanand	21 11 0	..
Meagaum	14 0 6	11 5 8	Charori	22 3 9	..
Karwan	14 11 9	..	Jackwara	23 13 9	..
Mundala	15 0 9	..	Jhund	24 1 9	..
Nulla	15 4 6	..	Patree	24 13 0	—
Dubhoi	15 9 6	..	Kharaghora	25 3 3	—
Chandode	16 7 3	..	Viramgaum	25 7 9	17 10 6
Bhadurpore	16 6 0	..	Sabli Road		
Itola	14 9 3	..	Lilapore Rd		
Baroda	15 7 0	..	Lak tar	20 0 0	16 8 0
Wassud	16 7 3	..	Wudwan		

(The rates for Nowsari to Broach are bracketed together; likewise Viramgaum, Sabli Road and Lilapore Rd; and Lak tar and Wudwan.)

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th November 1879.

NOTICE.
LIST of ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator General and of Estates which have come under his charge.
ARMSTRONG, NICHOLAS, late Customs' Preventive Officer.
BAUGH, F. CHARLES, late Captain 30th Regiment Native Infantry.
BIRKINSHAW, J. F., late Executive Engineer Dhond and Munmad State Railway.
CORBETT, THOMAS, late Guard G. I. P. Railway Company.
DESILVA ANTONIO IGNACIO, late Head Master of Ahmednugger High School.
DESILVA EUGENIA ANASTASIA, late daughter of the late Antonio Ignacio DeSilva.
DESILVA, FRANCIS FREDERICK, late a pensioner.
FOSTER, JOHN, late a Guard G. I. P. Railway Company.
FOWLER, JAMES, late Guard G. I. P. Railway Company.
HAJEE KURREEM MAHOMED KASSUM, late of Secunderabad. Cutchee Memon merchant.
HEERJEE JEENA, late of Bombay. Hindoo inhabitant.
HENDRIK, PATRICK, late Driver G. I. P. Railway Company.
JOHNSON, MARY FRANCES, widow, late of Poona.
JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, late of Bombay. Parsee merchant.
KOOSHBE BAEE, widow, late of Bombay.
KASAI HOOSEIN MOHIDIN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan.
LALOO SHAMJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant.
LOWE, WILLIAM, late Guard G. I. P. Railway Company.
McNAMARA, MARGARET, late of Poona.
MENEZES PASCOL FRANCISCO, late of Goa, butler.
NELSON, S. Mrs., late of Kurrachee.
RIDDELL, A. N. E., late Surgeon Major Bombay Medical Establishment.
TAYLOR GEORGE, C. E., late of Kattywar.
N. B.—All persons having CLAIMS upon, being INDEBTED to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed Estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. No claims will be recognised that are sent in after the expiration of six months from the date of this Notice.
L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator General.
Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 24th November 1879.

NOTICE.
ADMITTED CLAIMS against the undermentioned ESTATES WILL BE PAID at the Administrator General's Office in the High Court on WEDNESDAYS during office hours.

Estates.	Claims payable in full or by Dividend.
Butler, C. C. Y., late Captain	1st Dividend at 29 per cent.
Butler, George	Dividend at 12.42 do.
Chesson, Hanna, late of Panchgani	Ditto 31.12 do.
Daniell, F. W., late of Tulsi Water Works	Ditto 22.27 do.
DeSilva, A., late Guard G. I. P. Railway Company	Ditto 15.15 do.
Lumsdaine, W. L.	Ditto 20.85 do.
Mark, A. W. P.	Ditto 84 do.
Oliphant, R., late Permanent Way Inspector B. B. & C. I. Railway Company	Full payment.
Penn, L. W., late Colonel, C.B., R A.	Dividend at 1.61 per cent.
Roonan, Michael, late of Bombay	Dividend at 17.72.29 per cent.
Tootell, E., late Surgeon	Full payment.
Verral, Albert	2nd Dividend at 8.75 per cent.
Williamson, Wm., late Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph	Full payment.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator General.
Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 24th November 1879.

OLD IRISH WHISKY,

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of Scotch Whisky (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY, which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER & Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt, is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Sample sent free upon application.
Per 1 Dozen case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PASSENGERS & TRAVELLERS
ARRIVING IN BOMBAY
BY MAIL STEAMER, TROOPSHIP, OR RAIL,

WILL find all they require for Tropical wear, of the very best quality, at *The Travellers' Kit House*, 3, *Rampart Row*, where HOAR and Co.'s IMPROVED SPECIAL TRAVELLING KIT can be procured at a moment's notice.

A Discount equal to 12½ per cent. is allowed on goods paid for on delivery.

3, Rampart Row. HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY. The Travellers' Kit House.

PIANOS! PIANOS!
JUST UNPACKED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW
SCHIEDMAYER'S
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
Of Solid Walnutwood and made expressly
FOR INDIA.
Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
BOMBAY.

SILK MERCERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, DRESS-MAKERS,
MILLINERS AND LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HAVE JUST OPENED,
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.
NOVELTIES IN ALL THE BEST STYLES OF FRENCH DRESS MATERIALS,
HATS AND BONNETS.
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE.
SPECIAL COLD SEASON ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD beg respectfully to inform their numerous Customers in Bombay and the Mofussil, that each Department of their Establishment is now filled with the newest goods from the Home Markets, specially selected to suit the requirements of residents in all parts of the East, and for Gentlemen arriving or departing by Land or Sea.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD also ask the polite attention of their patrons to the following announcements:—

After the appearance of this advertisement, all parcels will be forwarded which exceed in value Rs. 20, to any part of India, packing charges and carriage free on receipt of a remittance with order, or a satisfactory reference to a Bombay House. Messrs. Asquith and Lord hope this arrangement will meet with the approval of their customers, as all prices quoted in their Illustrated Catalogue will remain the same as heretofore.

Special attention is called to a new manufacture of SILK and WOOL for SHIRTS and SLEEPING KIT; hitherto great difficulty has been experienced in procuring this comfortable material, shrinkless and durable. Messrs. Asquith and Lord have secured the agency for a special make, which does not shrink and which has silk woven both ways with the wool, and is consequently very durable.

To those of our customers residing a long distance in the interior, in the North-West, or on the Bengal or Madras side, we shall be pleased to furnish every information with regard to the departure and arrival of the P. and O. and other lines of steamers, to secure passages, and ship or clear baggage according to instructions we may receive.

We have also made arrangements with the old established Firm of Messrs. Poole and Lord, the Outfitters, Hosiers, and Shirt-makers, of 145, Oxford Street, London, to correspond with us, and to afford information to our patrons during their stay in London, and we shall be pleased to furnish any information required by their patrons on arrival in India. Accounts due to us may be paid to them in London, and due to them, may be paid to us in Bombay.

A new advertisement containing a list of our Special Goods in each Department will appear every few days in the leading journals.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING HOUSE IN LONDON:
MESSRS. POOLE & LORD, 145, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
BUILDING FUND
OF THE
CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL
WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE TOWN HALL
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH NOV., 1879.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.
1. Organ Solo ...... Gavotte in G ...... Handel. Mr R N Mant.
2. Solo Basso ...... "Nancy Lee" ...... Stephen Adams. Mr Payne.
3. Duetto Soprano and Baritone ...... "La dove prende" (Il flanto Magico) ...... Mozart. Mrs Watson and Mr Wyer.
4. Cavatina Contralto.. "Ah! s'estinto ancor mi vuoi" ...... Mercadante. Mrs Adams.
5. March ...... "Heroique" ...... Goltermann. Piano, Messrs G R Johnston, F Hooper; Harmonium, Mr R N Mant; and Violin, Herr Schmuck.
6. Romansa Tenor ...... "Piu che non ama un Angelo" ...... Donizetti. Mr Huson.
7. Solo Contralto ...... "Ave Maria" [Harmonium Obligato] ...... Hervey. Mrs Morland.

PART II.
1. Organ Solo ...... Bourree in G ...... Colsford Dick. Mr Johnston.
2. Solo Basso ...... "The Silver Cup" ...... S. Adams. Mr Payne.
3. Solo Contralto ...... "Ruby" ...... Virginia Gabriel. Mrs Adams.
4. Violin Caprice ...... Echo du Concert ...... J Schmuck. Herr Schmuck.
5. Valse Soprano ...... "Nella Calma" [Romeo e Ginlietta] ...... Gounod. Mrs Watson.
6. Duetto Contralto ...... "Tel Rammenti" ...... Campana. Mrs Adams and Mrs Morland.
7. Solo Baritone ...... The Village Blacksmith [Harmonium Obligato] ... Weiss. Mr Wyer.
8. Solo Tenor ...... "Mon âme à Dieu, mon coeur a toi" ...... Clapisson. Mr Huson.
9. Solo Contralto ...... "The Chorister" [Harmonium Obligato] ...... A. Sullivan. Mrs Morland.

TICKETS.
Reserved seats, Rs. 3; Unreserved seats, Rs. 2; Back seats, Re. 1; may be had of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Books of Words of the Songs will be obtainable at the door. Price 4 annas each.
Doors open at ½ past 8, the Concert to commence at 9 precisely.
N. B.—Holders of unnumbered Tickets for Reserved Seats are particularly requested to apply early to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. to have them numbered so as to prevent confusion on the night of the Concert.

NOTICE.
THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. H. MARTIN in May, 1876, is CANCELLED from THIS DAY.
C. MARCKS & Co.
Bombay, 28th November 1879.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1880,
At the usual cheap rates.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)

DANISH BUTTER,
Choicest Quality.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.) have the honour to announce that they have been APPOINTED, in succession to the late Firm of W. NICOL & Co., SOLE REPRESENTATIVES in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for Messrs. F. GIESLER AND COMPANY, and that they are now in a position to supply their CHAMPAGNE to the Trade, Clubs, Messes, and Co-operative Societies on very advantageous terms.
Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.
TREACHER & COMPANY have therefore the fullest confidence in bringing this brand more prominently to the notice of wine consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.
Giesler's "for India brand" Qts. per doz. Cash Rs. 48-0
Do. do. Pts. do. do. 25-0
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

For Sale at this Office.
BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.
IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—HALL AND COFFEE ROOM BUILDING FUND—Ladies and Gentlemen who attended the Concert at the Town Hall, 7th inst., and who returned their names as donors to the above Fund, are requested to forward the amounts of their subscription on or before 30th inst. to the Honorary Treasurer Mr. F. W. SEDGWICK, Church Gate Street, Fort, in order that the accounts of that evening may be closed.

DOG LOST! Rs. 10 REWARD!—An English PUG, scar on right side when lost had leather collar on, Reward at S OTT and Co.'s Stables, Girgaum.

TO LET FURNISHED, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill till April next; or if preferred the Furniture could be purchased by private bargain. Apply to A. S., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ON HIRE, a STEAM LAUNCH; it has two separate Cabins, accommodation for 25 Passengers. Apply to ARDASEER JAMSETJEE, No. 11, Forbes Street.

PURE CRYSTAL ICE 4 lbs. 1 ANNA, at CUTLER'S WORKS, FRERE ROAD.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, an English BROUGHAM and BUGGY in excellent condition. Price moderate. Apply to "BROWN," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

AT Rupees eighteen only everyone can get a very good SILVER WATCH at EDMOND CHARPIE, Watchmaker, Meadow Street, 19.

FOR SALE, BAROUCHE by Kesterton, in excellent order, with handsome pair very powerful Arabs, height 14-3, and Harness. Turn out Rs. 1,750. Address "C," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 5-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S SUPERFINE BREAD (Machine-made), Price 2 Annas the loaf, delivered by Cart throughout the Island.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.
PROPRIETOR ...... MR. C. S. NAZIR.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
DEPARTURE OF COMPANY.
MR. NAZIR has the pleasure to announce that he has completed all the necessary arrangements with the London Agent, and that the THEATRICAL COMPANY, under the management of Mr. H. B. TEESDALE, late of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London, LEAVES ENGLAND for BOMBAY in the Hall Line Steamer of November 1. The season will commence on SATURDAY, December 6, 1879.
MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.
The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. Transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates:—
Stage Box to hold 6 ...... Rs. 810
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier) ...... ,, 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier) ...... ,, 480
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY STALLS.
Orchestra Stalls for Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations, are still available at Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 for every night of the season exclusive of Benefit Nights.
Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.
ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.
The full sum required has now been subscribed and deposited in the Chartered Mercantile Bank under the terms of the Prospectus. Boxes and Stalls engaged after this date for the season should be paid for by cheques drawn in favor of Bank of Bombay for credit of C. S. Nazir's Theatre Account.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & ORRELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE,
MESSRS. J. B. WHITE and BROS.' CELEBRATED PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Sole Agents, 2, Church Lane.
23rd September, 1879.

ARRIVAL OF NEW HORSES.
DINSHAW SUNTOOK and Co. present their best compliments to their Constituents and Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a fresh batch of Superior HIGH CASTE ARAB HORSES from BUSSORAH, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, &c.
No. 140, Bhendy Bazar Road, Bombay, 11th November 1879.

FRANK ORR,
HOUSE, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENT,
MAHABLESHWUR.
SPECIAL AGENT for Goods manufactured and imported by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.
Visitors to the Hill will find all the Goods supplied by this well known firm obtainable here, which will save them the trouble of bringing up their own supplies.
F. ORR,
House, Commission, & General Agent, Mahableshwur.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Society, and are prepared to issue POLICIES for MARINE INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GADDUM & Co.,
7, Church Gate Street. Agents in Bombay.

COMMISSARIAT.
SUPPLY of WOODEN ARTICLES, COPPER, IRON, and TINWARE, CROCKERY and CHINA WARE under schedule No. 5 and STRAW PADDY or RICE under schedule No. 25 to the Commissariat Department at Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Kurrachee, and Hydrabad for the year 1880-81.
Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at the above-mentioned Stations on the 5th December, 1879, at 1 p.m.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at either of the above offices.
A. PHELPS, Lieut Colonel,
For Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 3rd November 1879.

VEGETABLE SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
LAWN GRASS SEEDS,
LUCERN GRASS SEEDS,
GARDEN SCISSORS, &c.
PHOSPHATIC MANURE,
AT
PALEKAR & Co.,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE OF
THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY.
THE CHAMPION SAFETY STORM LANTERN
THE VERITAS SECURITY HURRICANE LANTERN
THE PATENT "ACME" COOKING STOVES,
WITH OVEN, &c., &c.
New Catalogues and Illustrations of all kinds of Lamps will be promptly sent on application.

ELIZA McCARTHY, WIDOW, DECEASED.
PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of ELIZA McCARTHY, late of Mount Pleasant, in the Town of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, widow, deceased, who died at Douglas aforesaid on the 9th day of December, 1878, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits (with the exemplification of PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT annexed) were GRANTED on the 10th day of November, 1879, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ROBERT BAUMBACH, Esquire, are required on or before MONDAY, the 22nd day of December next, to send to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co., Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrator will remit the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to ELIZA REGINA CLUCAS, widow, the daughter and sole Executrix of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having PROPERTY of hers in their hands, are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 17th day of November, 1879.
CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
THE KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY is prepared to receive TENDERS for the various new works connected with the proposed WATER SUPPLY of the CITY.
The work will be divided into three contracts as under:—
Contract No. 1 comprises the sinking of Wells, Building Culverts, and Ventilation Shafts, &c., including all materials and labour, and the erection of Valve-Shafts, Valves, Syphon, &c., including labour only.
Contract No. 2 comprises the supplying free on board in Kurrachee Harbour of all the Cast Iron Main and Distribution Pipes, Valve Shafts, Valves, &c., which may be required.
Contract No 3 comprises landing the various materials included under Contract No. 2, and the carriage of the same to the various parts of the work as may be required; excavating all trenches required for the various mains and service pipes; laying and jointing the same and fitting up and fixing all Cocks and Valves, &c., required, re-filling the trenches and repairing the Roads after the Pipes are laid, and all necessary Masonry and Timber work connected with the foregoing.
The Plans of the proposed works may be seen, and copies of the Specification and Bills of Quantities obtained, at the Office of the undersigned, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on and after the 20th current. A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required from those applying for Bills of Quantities, which sum will be returned on receipt of a *bona-fide* Tender.
Sealed Tenders addressed to Colonel R. R. WALLACE, President, Kurrachee Municipality, and endorsed "Kurrachee Water Works," "Tender for Contract No. 1, 2, or 3 (as the case may be)," will be received at the Municipal Office, Kurrachee, those for 1 and 3 up to 4 p.m on MONDAY, the 8th December, 1879, and those for No. 2 up to 7th January, 1880.
The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to pay any expense connected with any of the same.
J. STRACHAN, Assoc. M. I.C.E.,
Municipal Engineer.
Municipal Office, Kurrachee, 4th October, 1879.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned is prepared to receive OFFERS up to the 20th November, 1879, for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLAN or HIRDA CROP of the Kanara and Belgaum Collectorates, for the season beginning with the 1st November, 1879, and ending with the 30th April, 1880.
The following exhibits the quantities, more or less, likely to be available for sale, and the Depôts at which delivery will be made:—

KANARA DISTRICT.
1 Kadra Bunder Depôt about 3,000 candies of 560 lbs. each.
2 Coompta Bunder about 1,600 do. do. do.
3 Honawar Bunder about 500 do. do. do.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

BIDI TALUKA. About 4,000 Candies of 560 lbs. each.	BELGAUM TALUKA. About 1,500 Candies of 560 lbs. each.
1 Khanapur Depôt	1 Ketgali Depôt.
2 Hemergeh do.	2 Wagode do.
3 Sitawadeh do.	3 Kinieh do.
4 Gunji do.	4 Byloor do.
5 Watre do.	5 Hajgoli do.
6 Shiroli do.	6 Mawinsegeh do.
7 Gotgali do.	7 Kitawade do.
8 Chapoli do.	8 Patne do.
9 Jamboti do.	9 Kalsegudeh do.
10 Kankumbi do.	10 Gulawadeh do.
11 Kongle do.	11 Wagotreh do.
	12 Oong—im do.
	13 bogoli do.
	14 Chandgad do.
	15 Sundi do.
	16 Chinchani do.

N. B.—The Myrabolans may be taken by carts direct from the Depôts of the Belgaum Collectorate to the Vingorla bunder via the Ambolighat Road, excepting from 3 Depôts which are situated from 3 to 5 miles from the roads and to which they are usually taken by pack bullocks.

TERMS.
1. Offers to be written in English must specify the rate offered per candy of 560 lbs. weight, and not be for a lesser quantity than the collection at any one of the Bunder Depôts, shown, or group of village Depôts in a Taluka (Bidi or Belgaum.)
2. A Deposit of Rupees 1,500 for each Bunder Depôt and group of Taluka Depôts must be paid at once on acceptance of offer when the usual agreement will have to be entered into.
3. The Myrabolans or Hirdas must be taken without selection, and as they arrive at the Bunders or Depôts they must be weighed, put into bags, paid for and taken charge of at once.
For further particulars application may be made to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Division, addressed to Belgaum, where also final offers may be sent.
W. PEYTON, Lieut-Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Division.
Conservator's Office, Southern Division Camp, Yellapur, Canara Districts, 20th October 1879.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1879.

The closing commercial telegrams from London of Saturday's date give no movements which we have not already noticed. All the produce markets in which Bombay is interested are reported unchanged; Consols are still quoted at 98½; French Rentes at 115½; and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 79½ for Fours and 87 for Fours-and-a-half.

Through Reuter, however, we have intelligence that there is a panic in New York owing to "bull" speculations in railways having collapsed. The information is too meagre to enable us to form any very accurate idea of the probable effect, although there can be little doubt that it must exercise an adverse influence, not only in New York, but in England. The late improvement in trade at home, and more especially in Iron, owed its rise in a great measure to the great impetus given to the extension of railway communication in America by the enormous quantities of produce which had to be transported this season. And although this gave a legitimate basis enough for the commencement of the revival, it is much to be feared that no inconsiderable portion of the movement has been fostered by the speculative schemes which were afterwards developed and which will now in all probability be checked, if not altogether abolished, by the collapse now reported. A panic in New York is, of course, a very different matter from London; it sooner runs its course and its after effects on general trade are, as a rule, much less disastrous; but in this instance we fear a partial stoppage to the growing improvement is the least that can be expected, and further news will be looked for with great interest.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	8,083
Do. Branches	Dec.	„	2,28,549
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	4,20,071
Government Securities	Dec.	„	19,271
Cash Credits	Inc.	„	25 281
Loans	Dec.	„	11,21,683
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	4,39,747
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	„	2,02,769
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	15,29,440

These movements are unquestionably favourable, but in all probability they are to some extent due to the return of funds to the Bank previously withdrawn in preparation for the Dewali holidays. However that may be, there can be no hope of this being the beginning of any permanent return to easier money, as every day now brings us nearer to increased trade requirements.

Exchange.—With no change in the value of Bar Silver and London and nothing from Calcutta to induce any special movement, the market to-day has ruled steady, but quiet, without practical change in rates. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 19-32d.	per Re.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	„
Credits	3 „ „	1s. 8¾d.	„
Documents	3 „ „	1s. 8 15-16d.	„
France	3 „ „	2·20½	„

On Calcutta, the quotation for demand drafts is 1-16 to ⅛ per cent premium, 60 days' sight ⅞ per cent. discount.

Government Paper remains dull and unchanged, no business of any importance being reported. We call:—Fours, Rs. 92⅞ to Rs. 93; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101½ to 5-16.

Shares are very steady, and in the case of Spinning and Weaving Companies, generally dearer. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at Rs. 675. Colaba Land are Rs. 5 higher; and a like advance is quoted in Berar Press and Mofussil Company. For Spinning Mill shares the demand is strengthened by the active business doing in local yarns, and quotations are generally advanced Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share. Treacher and Co., Limited, are in demand at Rs. 660, an advance of Rs. 10.

Cotton, notwithstanding the generally quiet tone of Saturday's Liverpool advices, has been decidedly firm to-day. A considerable demand has prevailed for New Cotton, both Broach and Omra, and business to the extent of about 700 bales is reported at rather higher prices. Quotations are now:—

Good Hinganghaut, Dec ...	Rs. 238	per candy.
„ Omra, Feb.	216	„
„ Broach, March	227	„

Seeds.—Linseed continues in demand, but the limited supplies prevent large buying. Prices are unaltered at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-3 per cwt. Rapeseed is dull and unchanged. Of Gingelly supplies are increasing, while the export demand is checked by the low prices ruling in Genoa and Marseilles. Prices are accordingly giving way and business has been done in mixed at Rs. 41 per candy.

Freights.—The market is still firm but not so active as it was. For Liverpool quotations remain at 27s. 6d. for Wheat, 30s. for Seed, and 33s. 9d. is said to have been paid for measurement ready, while 35s. is asked for forward shipment. For Genoa and Marseilles we quote 37s. 6d. to 40s., and for Trieste and Venice 30s., payable here, for December shipment. A steamer is reported to have been taken up for Liverpool or London by speculators at 33s. 9d., January loading.

Piece Goods.—A fairly active demand prevails in the Bazaar, and the daily clearances are estimated at 300 packages. Grey Shirtings, 39 inch 7 and 8¼lb. and Grey Jacconets are in specially good request and very firmly held, and Bleached Goods are also in demand. Local goods are steady; Yarns active.

Coals remain unchanged, no fresh business being reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	122
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	675
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	840
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	350
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400		15 p.	185

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	875
Albert Kurrachee Co.	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	950
Alber Ginning Co.	100	500	all	40	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	700
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	50 p.s.	445
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	85
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	36
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50 nl.
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	30 do	360
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	500	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do	920
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.	800	500	all	60 do	480
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	80 do	225
Prince of W. Press	120	—	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	200
ind Press Co	400	850	750	0 do	425
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	160	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	59½	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	502 xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	385 xd.
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,200
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	55
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	25	760
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	520
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	565
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	215
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	380
Great Eastern	1,40	1,000	all	25	825
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	60	820
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	200	Nil	523
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	670
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	890
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co	1,000	1,000	all	do	520
Madras Spining	800	1,250	all	do	375
Madras U. Spining	42	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,190
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,070
Morarjee Spinning	1,042	1,000	all	Nil	920
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do	70
National S. and W. Co of India	950	1,000	all	do	700
Oriental	4,000	625	all	15	575
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	70
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	600
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	do	575
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	735
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 22nd November as compared with the statement issued on the 15th November:—

Liabilities	15th Nov. Rs.	22nd Nov. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	59,45,325	59,53,408
Do do. at Branches	13,42,664	11,14,115
Other Deposits	1,56,44,615	1,60,64,686
Post Bills	25,754	14,167
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,94,199	4,82,214
	3,56,52,557	3,58,28,590
Assets.		
Government Securities	29,38,470	29,19,199
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12,53,932	12,79,213
Loans, on Security of do.	92,67,412	81,45,729
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,992	4,227
Bills Discounted	1,06,22,238	1,01,82,491
Stamps	2,838	2,847
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,48,240		
Amount applied in reduction 2,05,000	3,38,240	3,38,240
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,35,102	3,37,871
Cash and Currency Notes	1,10,89 333	1,26,18,773
	3,56,52,557	3,58,28,590

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Red Cross, 987 tons, Captain H. E. Brovis, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst. from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, 10 first class and 175 deck passengers.

The ship Arvonia, 1266 tons, Captain E. M. Jones, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Newcastle (1st Sept.), with a cargo of 1,800 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The ship Queen of Cambria, 865 tons, Captain M. Perry, arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst. from Newcastle (15th Aug.), with a cargo of 1,283 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain J. W. Stuart, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 32 horses, and 25 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for the same ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surg. Monk, Mr. and Mrs. Max Denso, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Sub-Conductor, and Mrs. Fletcher, one clerk and 416 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Africa, 1,318 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Bishop of Bombay, Rev. A. G. Cane, Lieut. de Trafford, and 64 deck. The same Co.'s s. s. Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 95 horses, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Russell and 2 children, Col. LeMesurier, Sir Thomas Thompson, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Buckley, and 79 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Vingorla (s)	Stuart	Kurrachee, Nov. 19.
	Arvonia	Jones	Newcastle, Sept. 1.
23	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Mandvi, Nov. 20.
	Queen of Cambria	Perry	Newcastle, Aug. 15.
24	Africa (s)	Henderson	Calcutta, Oct. 31.
	Pachumba (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Nov. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Alice D. Cooper	Brown	Calcutta.
	Olive Branch	Wheatly	False Point.
	Vingorla (s)	Stuart	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Bangalore (s)	Fraser	Venice.

The ship Red Cross, Brown, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Hiate Esperance, to Mozambique.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
20	Busheer (s)	James	Sandoway, Nov 15.
	Hippolyta	Potter	Rangoon, Nov 14.
	Vimeira	Greatorex	Madras, Oct 30.
21	Mecca (s)	Thomson	Singapore, Nov 4.

DEPARTURES

Nov. 20.—Steamers Arratoon Apcar, Sir John Lawrence and Colaba. Ship County of Berwick.

PASSENGERS.

Per Busheer—Mr A F Bruce, Mr R Mackenzie, Mr S Martin, and Mr H J S Cotton.
Per Hippolyta—Mrs Potter and child.
Per Mecca—Dr King, O O Hpa, Moonshee Cohen, J M Boderich, Mr Coll and Mrs Decruse.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 21 Chyebassa (s) .... London.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 21 Orontes (s) .... Singapore.
Meinam (s) .... Pondy and Galle.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Chyebassa, from London:—Rev and Mrs Bessenbex, Mr and Mrs Anderson, child, and servant, Rev and Mrs Scheaffer and 2 children, Rev and Mrs Kwan, Rev Edwards, Dr Hill, Mrs Hill, 3 children, nurse, and ayah, Rev and Mrs Stubbs, Mrs Evans, Mrs Collinson, Mrs Christie, Mrs Rayner, Mrs Ratrick, Miss Banmann, Miss Sanderson, Miss Wells, Miss Broadhead, Miss Ryber, Miss St John, and 2 children, Miss St John, Miss Reimer, Miss Rothig, Miss Johnson, Miss Thompson, Miss Supper, Messrs Macneill, Reay, Gilmore, Stainforth, Cowan, Morrison, Campbell, Muspratt, Fox Aitkin, Carrington, and O Scott Skerving.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 17 Duncairn, ship, Chambers, from Cardiff.
20 Munster, Lane, from Cardiff.
24 Seagull, H M, ss, Heron, from Zeilla.
25 Philamel H M, ss, Breners, from Suez.
Nov. 3 Ticonderoga U, ss, Shuldt, from Zanzibar.
4 Calabria, ss, Hyde, from Zanzibar.
5 Bangalore, ss, Fraser, from Venice.
5 Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Perim.
5 Patria, ss, Frutmier, from Zanzibar.
7 Viceroy, ss, Cumyn, from Hongkong.
7 Mula, ss, Korrison, from Bombay.
7 Edinburgh, ss, Bowen, from London.
7 Cadiz, ss, Echatri, from Manilla.
8 Sindia, ss, Stone, from Kurrachee.
8 Columbia, ss, Young, from Kurrachee.
8 Aurrera, ss, Urratia, from Liverpool.
8 Sumatra, ss, Boseni, from Bombay.
9 Chyebassa, ss, Stevenson, from London.
9 Khiva, ss, Lee, from Bombay.
9 Arabia, ss, Serra, from Genoa.
11 Tigre, ss, Champenois, from Shanghai.
11 Glenartney, ss, Auld, from Fouchow.
12 Oceanie, ss, Matcafe, from Hongkong.
13 Chupra, ss, Wood, from Bombay.
13 Lorne, ss, Mcbullock, from Bombay.
13 Henry Balckow, ss, Crowder, from Jeddah.
14 Polluce, ss, Ragusin, from Bombay.
15 Nera, ss, Raffin, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 5 Bangalore, ss, Fraser, to Bombay.
6 Patria, ss, Frutmier, to Marseilles.
7 Viceroy, ss, Cumyn, to London.
7 Ticonderoga, U ss, Shuldt, to Muscat.
8 Calabria, ss, Hyde, to London.
8 Mula, ss, Kerrison, to Jeddah.
8 Edinburgh, ss, Bowen, to Singapore.
8 Cadiz, ss, Echatri, to Liverpool.
8 Columbia, ss, Young, to Marseilles.
8 Aurrera, ss, Urratia, to Manilla.
9 Sindia, ss, Stone, to Jeddah.
9 Sumatra, ss, Boseni, to Genoa.
9 Chyebassa, ss, Stevenson, to Calcutta.
10 Khiva, ss, Lee, to London.
10 Arabia, ss, Serra, to Bombay.
11 Tigre, ss, Champenois, to Marseilles.
12 Glenartney, ss, Auld, to London.
12 Oceanie, ss, Matcafe, to London.
14 Chupra, ss, Wood, to Jeddah.
14 Lorne, ss, Mcbullock, to Jeddah.
14 Henry Balckow, ss, Crowder, to Bombay.
14 Polluce, ss, Ragusin, to Trieste.
15 Nera, ss, Raffin, to Jeddah.

VESSEL IN HARBOUR.

Duncairn, ship, Chambers, from Cardiff.
Munster, Lane, from Cardiff.
Seagull, H M ss, Heron, from Zeilla.
Philamel, H M ss, Breners, from Suez.
Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Perim.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 21.

From Liverpool.

Britannia s—885 pieces iron water pipes, Abdoolally Suruffally and Co.
City of Baltimore s—48 casks hardware, Abdool Cadur Habutbhoy.

From London.

Dumphaile Castle—8,707 bundles nail rod iron, Hugh D Fisher and Co.
Nepaul s—2 cases umbrellas, Bhicoo Saaba and Co.

From Naples.

Arabia s—50 cases claret, C Grondona; 9 bales pot paper, M Mondolfo and Co.

From Genoa.

Arabia s—51 cases printing paper, C Macdonald and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Assiria s—50 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Arabia s—50 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co; 100 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 22.

For Liverpool.

City of Baltimore s—900 cwts sursseed, Heeralall Jumnadass and Co; 11 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass, 61 bales wool, Premjee Ramjee; 100 bales cotton waste, and 27 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 50 bales cotton, Anundjee Luckumsee; 27 bales Wool, Govindjee Tuluckchund; 110 bales wool, Ralli Brothers.
Britannia s—500 cwts wheat, Heeralall Jumnadass and Co; 278½ cwts myrabolams, Mowjee Godoo; 300 cwts myrobalans, Poonja Jewraj; 537½ cwts myrobalans, Khuttow, Muthoora; 200 cwts bones, Natha Essa; 50 bales wool, Laljee Naranjee; 50 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co; 304 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 45 bales cotton, Anundjee Luckumsee; 25 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 11 bales wool and 18 bales rags, Anopchund Goolabchund; 11 bales wool and 2 bales rags, Mooltanchund Khoobchund; 462½ cwts myrabolams, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

For Genoa.

Arabia s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Marseilles.

Arabia s—318¾ cwts wheat and 281 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

For Naples.

Arabia s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Suez.

Bangalore s—22 bales silk, Hajee Zaual Abedin.

For Yokohama.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—11 cases gum 1 case saffron and 18 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co; 15 bales twist, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Cowasjee Sorabjee and Co; 50 bales twist, Ewart, Latham and Co; 64 bales twist, The N S and W Co.

For Hongkong.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—14 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Vusser Thavur; 200 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 44 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 75 cases sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 45 cases red raisin, Joosub Abdoola; 50 cases red raisin, 1 case fishmaws, and 9 cases peacock feathers, Ruzubally Allyruza; 50 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, and 25 bags googul, GoolamHoosein Jonmahamed; 5 cases peacock feathers, F Moosabhoy; 2 cases Cambay stone, Ebram Noordin and Co; 5 kegs sulphur of copper and 11½ cwts cloves, Eduljee Nuss rwanjee; 19 packages olibanum, Ruzubally Allyruza; 36¾ cwts cloves, Datardina Mojee; 35 cwts googul and 360 cwts red raisin, Currimbhoy Ebram; 43¾ cwts red raisin, Hajee Fasula Khakey; 112½ cwts red raisin, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 57 cwts red raisin, Jetha Khimjee; 225 cwts red raisin, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy; 118 cwts red raisin, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed; 12 cwts red raisin, F Moosabhoy; 115 cwts red raisin, P F Tolatee; 27½ cwts red raisin, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 35 cwts red raisin, Abdool Cadur Esmalljee; 270 cwts raisin, Hubib Rahimtoola; 180 cwts red raisin and 33 cwts white betelnuts, Allana Munjee; 135 cwts red raisin and 4¾ cwts genda horns, Vue Lun Ching; 493¾ cwts red raisin, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 32 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 5 cases peacock feathers and 2 cases fishmaws, Ruzubally Allyruza; 45 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza; 100 bales twist, The A S and W Co; 46 bales twist, Jamsetjee and Bomanjee; 19 bales cotton waste, Sorabjee Framjee; 245 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 bales twist, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 122 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 450 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 99 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 93 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 156 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 155 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 16 bales twist, Abdool Tar Ahmed; 20 bales twist, P F Talatee; 145 bales twist, S N Talatee; 50 bales twist, Wallace and Co; 49 bales twist, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy; 64 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 66 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 100 cases sharkfins, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 45 bales twist, The N S and W Co; 2½ cwts Cambay stone, Vundravan Jumnadass; 3 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, LudhabhoyChuttoo; 41 cwts red raisin, Sallabhoy Jafferbhoy; 25 cwts red raisin and 2 cases peacock feathers, Abdool Cadur Tyebally; 4½ cwts almonds and 1½ cwts betelnuts, Framjee Byramjee; 57½ cwts olibanum, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 83 balest wist, E D Sassoon; 50 cwts red raisin, Tyebally Jafferbhoy; 10 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 41 chests opium, Tata and Co; 11 cwts red raisin, Abdool Cadur Esmaljee; 25 bales twist, Thakersee Mooljee; 111 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 17½ cwts cloves, Tyebally Jafferbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—5 chests opium, Luchmondass Sewdass; 85 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

November 24.

For Liverpool.

City of Baltimore s—25 bales wool, Abdoola Ahmed; 25 bales wool, Shuriff Durvesh; 45 bales wool, P. Khanmahomed; 83 bales cotton, Megjee Poonja; 100 bales cotton, Heeralal, Gunshamdass; 57 bales cotton, Ramcurson Lalchund; 48 bales wool, Heeramund Khildass, 220 chests opium, Nurtee Khuttow, 79 bales wool, D. P. Khambata.
Britannia s—147 cwts. myrabolans, Jaitha Purshotum, 48 cwts. myrobolans, Pelly and Co., 115 cwts. coir yarn, Dewjee Mooljee, 37 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha, 80 bales wool, Pestonjee Dorabjee, 125 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass, 60 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee, 16 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co, 325 cwts. myrobalans, Vussonjee Veerjee, 34 cases m-of-p shells, Lang, Moir and Co.

For London.

Bangalore s—11 boxes silver coins, (Rs. 77,000), The C Bank of I A and China.

For New York.

Britannia s—4 bales carpets, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co, 11 bales skins, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Genoa.

Arabia s,—1,500 cwts gingelly seed, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

For Calcutta.

Mudura s—64 bales cotton, Huncomanbut Lalchund.

For Yokohama.

Kaiser-i-Hind—s, 10 bales twist, the N S and W Co.

For Hongkong.

Kaiser-i-Hind—s, 1 case shawls, Vussoonmull Assoomull; 200 baskets onions, Cobba Amersee; 34½ cwts cloves, Cumma Ramjee; 30 cases sharkfins, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed; 25 cases sharkfins, 62 cwts olibanum, and 65 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 17 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 7 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 4 bales twist, Jamsetjee and Bomanjee; 32 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 27 chests, opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed, 10 chests opium, E J Abraham; 161 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 35 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co; 43 chests opium, N J Abraham; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 13 bales twist, S N Talatee; 9 chests opium, P F Talatee; 36½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram, 12 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 38 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 11½ cwts cloves and 2 cases black cochineal, You Lun Ching; 8 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 15 chests opium, Hajee Mahamed Esmal Kermany; 14 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

For Shanghai.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—12 chests opium, E G Abraham; 33½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 83 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 54½ chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co; 8 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 45 chests opium, B and A Hormarjee; 38 chests opium, Tata and Co, 57 chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co, 22 chests opium, Currumbhoy Ebram, 19 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 11 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 8 chests opium, E D Sassoon, 4 chests opium, Benodiram Balchund, 3 chests opium, Budreedass Treecursons, ½ chests opium, Heeralal Ramgopal, ½ chests opium, Curimbhoy Ebram.

HIGH COURT.—November 25.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Kemball.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

456-78—Macfarlane and G—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff and another vs Toolsidass Kissondass.
480-79—Ardeshir and H—Dewjee Jadawjee and anothers vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.
573-79—In person—Dossabhoy Jevanjee and another vs Gulamhoosein Cumroodin.
564-79—In person—Ramchund Futta and another vs Damodher Pandoorung and others—Bhaishunker and D.
569-79—Rimington H and C—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.
585-79—Chalk and W—J T B M and another vs Haji Ahmedshaw Essoofshaw—Khunderao M.
596-79—M H Khan—Bebee Fatma Sultan vs Syed Hoosein bin Syed Munna Attar.
597-79—Khunderao M—Motiram Bhagoobhoy vs Wora Abdoolally Kurrimbhoy and another.
598-79—In person—Bai Benkore vs Javery Hemchund Fatechund.
607-79—Rimington H and C—W M Macaulay and another vs. The Bombay Steam Soap and Candle Works Co.
9—Shapoorjee and T—Jairam Dayal vs Mahasukram Raliaram.

Long Causes.

438-79. Jefferson and P—Cawasjee Pallonjee vs Muncherjee Nesserwanjee and other—J and P, Ardeshir and H. Part heard.
516-79—Janardhun G—Ameer Bhoja vs Ramjee Satiba and another—Bhaishunker and D and Crawford and B.
530-79—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Raghoonath Wassudeo—M H Khan.
524-79—Lynch and T—The Alliance Bank of Bombay vs Muncherahaw Bezonjee and others—Tyabjee and S, and S and T.
16-79—Rimington H and C—Yeseph Essack Dewakir vs Byvabai alias Sorabai and another—T and S, and N and H.
589-76—Shapurjee and T—Lukmidass Khimjee and another vs Maneckvahoo and others—Rimington H and C.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

For Judgment

749-77—Chalk and W—Canjee Bhimjee vs G I P Ry Co—Hearn, C and L.
306-79—Moreshwar L—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy vs Patell Abha Usman—In person.

Long Cause.

228-79—R Skipsey—Sorabjee Jamsetjee vs Cowasjee Dinshaw and others—S and T, and J and P, Part head.

Summons from Chambers.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the East Indian Bank—Hearn C and L—Ardeshir Byramjee Kapadia and Dinanath Raghoonath Khote, liquidators; Rahimbhoy Khimjee, petitioner—Tyabjee and S

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

793-73—Lynch and T—Appajee Pandoorung vs Narayen Crustna Laud and others—In person.
211-79—Rimington, H and C—Culliaujee Kessowjee vs Gangjee Akhia and another—Muljee and B, and B and D.
1-79—Shapurjee and T—Girjashunker Vijashunker vs The Fleming S and W Coy—Ardashir and H.
378-79—Nanu and H—Shereenbai vs Dosibai—Smith and F.
638-76—In person—Dayabhoy Tapidass and others vs Nemchund Keshrichund—H Bicknell

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd November 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m, 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·949
Temperature of the Air	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·6
Dew Point	63·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·609
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	72·4
General Direction of Wind*	N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	306

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—November 21.

Pinkerton, Surg Major, on duty, from England.

November 22.

Ferris, Major, 7th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England. Wodehouse, Lieut Col, 11th Bombay N I, from leave, from England.

November 23.

Mussenden, Lieut Col, 8th Hussars, on duty, from Muttra. Heathcote, Col, 1st Granadiers, on duty, from Poona.

Departures.—November 23.

Batty, Major, 33rd Regt, from leave, to Kamptee.
Monks, Surg, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Warren, Surg Major, 15th Hussars, from leave, to Meerut.

November 24.

Grace, Major, Staff Corps, on duty.
White, Lieut, R A, on leave, to Matheran.
Low, Surg Major, on leave, to Hydrabad, Deccan.
Grant, Lieut Col, 2-17th Foot, on leave, to England.
Hicks, Lieut Col, Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Mussenden, Lieut Col, 8th Hussars, on duty, to England.
Heathcote, Col, 1st Granadiers, on duty, to Dosan.
Sanderson, Surg Major, from leave, to Secundrabad.
Ward, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Lucas, Lieut, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut. Col. Commandant W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, 24th November, 1879.

1 The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz.:—No 1047, Volunteer A H Storar, to E Company. No 1048, Volunteer J M Shields, to A Company.

2 No 1703, Lance Corpl. J Walch, 2-11th Foot, employed as Serjeant Instructor to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps on the Unattached List, is promoted to Sergeant under the provisions of para 12, section 23, Bombay Army Regulations, with effect from the 21st instant.

3. Letter C Company will commence preliminary drills of its annual course of musketry on Thursday, the 27th inst. The following will be carried out:—27th, 28th, 29th, and 1st preliminary drill. 2nd and 3rd practice. 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th class firing.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Bori Bandar Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th October 1879 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Bori Bandar Railway Station Post Office
For Bengal, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, the Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3-0 P.M.	3-15 P.M.	5-55 P.M.
For Poona, Madras Presidency, Deccan, and Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	1-20 P.M.	12-0 NOON.	12-0 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kathiawar and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.	6-0 P.M.	Grant Road,* 8-55 P.M.
For Post Towns in Southern Konkan, i. e., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoli, and Rutnagiri	10-0 A.M.	4-0 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Sattara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and other towns in S. M. Country and for Kanara	6-15 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	Bori Bander. 6-55 A.M.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jabalpur, also for Central Provinces and Berar	7-0 A.M.	Do.	Do.	7-55 A.M.
For Uran & Panwell	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...

* Letters may be posted at Grant Road Railway Station on payment of a fee of 2 annas for each letter up to 8-55 p.m.

OWING to a SEVERE ATTACK of ILLNESS Mr. MENIST, Oculist-Optician, is unable to receive PATIENTS.

A CARD.
J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM THE DENTAL HOSPITAL, LONDON,
May be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

DYER—PHILLIPS—October 15th, at St. Alphage, Greenwich, by the Rev. Duncan Travers, James William Dyer, Esq., of Wiels Cottage, Greenwich, to Frances Emily, eldest daughter of Major General Frederick Phillips, Bombay Staff Corps (Retired).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANSON—November 13th, at Ranikhet, the wife of Captain G. W. Anson, of a son.
BUCKLAND—November 14th, at Ballard's Buildings, Calcutta, the wife of G. W. F. Buckland, Esq., of a son.
GILCHRIST—November 13th, at Hingolee, the wife of Captain Gilchrist, 1st Cavalry H. C., of a daughter.
KELLY—November 12th, at Delhi, the wife of Captain J. G. Kelly, 33rd Regiment B. L., of a daughter.

DEATH.

MURRAY—November 14th, at 6-1, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Lillian, M. E., wife of James Murray, aged 29 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1879.

The scope of Sir John Strachey's Bill for amending and consolidating into one general measure the various local Acts that have been passed for imposing direct taxation in India seems not yet to be fully understood in Bombay. The common belief is that the Finance Minister simply aims at subjecting the official and professional classes to the taxation from which they were unjustly exempted two years ago, when the Government of India determined to levy a Licence Tax on traders. But it will be seen from the schedule which we publish elsewhere that Sir John Strachey, with that want of directness which appears to be the fatal flaw in his character, has taken advantage of the opportunity afforded him by a Bill, the ostensible purpose of which is the remedying of defects in existing taxation, to increase the State demand on the mercantile classes. Thus, for instance, the maximum amount at present paid by any Bombay trader under the local Licence Act is Rs. 200 a year. But in the new Bill the schedule is so arranged that traders will have to pay a percentage of "about 1½ per cent." on their incomes. Merchants, therefore, whose income exceeds Rs. 12,000, will have to pay next year sums varying in proportion to the profits they make, but in any case greatly exceeding the amount for which they are now liable. Thus, for a partner in a mercantile firm with an income of Rs. 40,000 a year, the tax payable will be Rs. 640; for one with an income of Rs. 8,000, the tax will be Rs. 120, and so on. We are not now arguing the question whether or not this increase of taxation is just; what we resent is the uncandid conduct of the Government of India in attempting to disguise this new taxation under the form of a Bill for removing the grievances of which the unofficial public had good reason to complain. Another important provision of the Bill seems to have been generally overlooked. The Bill is usually spoken of as if it merely extended the application of the principle of a Licence Tax to the professional and official classes; but in reality the proposal is to levy a tax of 1½ per cent. not only on men in the Government service, or on lawyers, doctors, and engineers, but also on all persons receiving salaries of Rs. 100 a month and upwards from private employers. To quote Sir John Strachey's own words:—"In the case of "persons receiving salaries, whether from the "Government or from private employers, the "tax will be levied at a fixed and uniform rate "of 1½ per cent. Salaries of less than Rs. 100 a "month or Rs. 1,200 a year will not be liable "to taxation."

The extensive range thus given to the Licence Tax really converts it into an Income Tax. Our readers are aware that we have always favoured the adoption of an Income Tax as a permanent part of the system of Indian taxation. No unprejudiced observer who considers that nine-tenths of the revenue paid to the Government of India is contributed by the cultivators of the soil and the labouring classes can help admitting that the exemption from taxation enjoyed by the wealthy traders, whose prosperity is the fruit of English rule, ought long ago to have been put an end to. Of all the errors that can be laid to the charge of Lord Northbrook, during his three years' administration, none was more grievous than his precipitate abolition of the Income Tax. After many years of bitter controversy the people of India had just become fairly reconciled to a tax which on its first introduction was no doubt worked so unskilfully as to produce intense popular irritation, but which afterwards became, by dint of successive alterations and more skilful management, as inoffensive as it is possible for direct taxation of any kind to become in this country. Just as this consummation had been attained, Lord Northbrook stepped in and abolished the tax, to win for himself a little popularity at the beginning of his reign; and he thus wantonly deprived himself and the country, during five years of a period of famine and terrible suffering, of the aid which might most righteously have been required by the State, sorely pressed as it was for money, from men in the receipt of incomes which enable them at all times to live in a comparatively comfortable manner. When, therefore, Sir John Strachey resolved, in the winter of 1877, to reimpose direct taxation, we at least never objected to the principle of the Licence Tax. Nor did the public meeting at Bombay which memorialized Parliament against that measure, pray that the people of India should never be subjected to direct taxation. On the contrary, they acknowledged that, if the revenue was insufficient to enable the State to meet the demands made upon it, they should be held liable, along with other classes of the community, to make good the deficiency. What they protested against was the exclusive liability fastened upon them; for they contended that it was clearly unjust to tax traders while exempting officials and professional men. They also protested against the folly of levying direct taxation on incomes of so small an amount as Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 a year. In point of fact, what they asked for was a fairly graduated Income Tax on all classes, with exemption for very small incomes on the principle adopted in England. Sir John Strachey now admits that these demands were reasonable, for he concedes them, while still protesting that his original scheme was not fairly open to any objection. He argues—and in our opinion argues justly—that Mr. Fawcett and other English politicians err through ignorance of the conditions of life in this country when they compare a native of India with an income of Rs. 100 a year to an English labourer in the receipt of 4s. a week, and asks if it would not be a monstrous thing, supposing it possible for an Englishman to earn only 4s. a week, to subject such a poor wretch to the payment of an Income Tax. We grant that a native of this country who has a net income of Rs. 100 a year is not necessarily a poor man. But the objection still remains valid, that such a man is not a proper subject for direct taxation. The game is not worth the candle if you worry a million of such people with demands for the payment of one or two rupees each which they find it a hard matter to pay and which are not worth to the State the trouble and expense of collecting. If they are to be taxed at all, the proper way is to reach them by means of indirect taxes. Sir John Strachey, however, now consents to fix the minimum income to be taxed at Rs. 250, and this is a concession with which we may be satisfied for the present. It is hardly worth while, perhaps, to answer the defence which the Finance Minister again puts forth of his eccentric determination not to levy a Licence Tax on officials or professional men. He repeats the old story about traders making fortunes out of the grain they sold in the famine-stricken districts. But such a principle of taxation could not possibly have justified the imposition of a Licence Tax in this Presidency in 1877, whatever may have been the case as regards Bengal; and, indeed, it is nothing better than a thinly disguised assertion that the State ought to take toll of all profits made by merchants. Let this be done by the levying of a percentage on incomes, and we have nothing to say against it; but, had this fair course been taken, how much money would Sir John Strachey have obtained from the unfortunate merchants of Bombay last year?

We note with pleasure the gratifying announcement that "every local Government in "India has now concurred with the Supreme "Government in the opinion that taxation "similar in amount to that already borne "by the wealthier classes of traders should "be extended to the wealthier classes of officials, "and that the Licence Tax should apply gene-"rally, as it already does in Calcutta, not only "to trades but to professions." Such a protest against being exempted from fair taxation is honourable to the public spirit and independence of character of the Indian services. But Sir John Strachey's measure is unsatisfactory, because, afraid apparently to make the frank admission that it is an Income Tax, the Finance Minister persists in maintaining inequalities which cannot be justified. We agree with Mr. Batten that it is unfair to make the Viceroy or any other high official pay a larger percentage on his income than it is proposed to charge on an income of equal amount derived from trade; and, on the other hand, anyone who goes carefully through the schedule will see that the Licence fee payable by traders exceeds in many cases 1½ per cent. It is inexplicable to us why Sir John Strachey should not adopt the simple plan of levying a uniform rate of 1½ per cent. on all incomes—official, professional, or commercial—instead of resorting to ingenious complications which seem designed only to provoke invidious comparisons and useless controversies. Why, again, should there be one line of exemption for salaried persons and another for persons in business? Surely, now is the time for passing a general measure which shall be as complete and uniform as possible for all classes of taxpayers. We have already expressed our regret that Sir John Strachey should not have stated, when he introduced his Bill, that he contemplated making a considerable addition to the burdens imposed by the Licence Tax Act on wealthy traders. We admit the necessity of graduating the Licence fees so as to make them approximate to the amounts of the percentage on official and professional incomes; but Sir John Strachey should have stated this plainly and so put himself *en rapport* with public opinion, instead of stealing a march on the mercantile critics who had ventured to condemn his former financial policy. We cannot but think, too, that the extension of taxation provided for in the Bill will bring in a considerably larger sum than is lost by the exclusion of incomes below Rs. 250, and that Sir John Strachey is really, though not confessedly, striving by his new Bill to increase the revenue. If this is so, he has set a bad precedent in introducing a Bill for the imposition of fresh taxation without explaining fully what are the financial needs of the Government of India.

All journalists, and very many of the general public, will receive with regret the announcement which we publish this morning, on the authority of our London correspondent. For who has not heard of Delane of the *Times*? It is true that the anonymity of the Press is much more closely preserved in England than in India, at least was so, until the recent escapades and the succeeding disgraceful proceedings at police courts revealed the personalities of the occupants of a few of the editorial chairs. Still, in the days when the editor of an English newspaper could safely be looked upon as a man of honour and probity, John Delane was universally known as the leading spirit of what was until his connection with it ceased, the "leading journal." For upwards of thirty years—and these perhaps the most eventful in its history—John T. Delane was connected with the *Times*. The training which he received while assistant to its first editor, Mr. Thomas Barnes, produced such fruits as would have gladdened the heart of his able tutor. Mr. Delane never laid claim to authorship. He is said to have written very few articles; but he fixed on the subjects to be discussed, and displayed unexampled tact in giving uniformity of tone and point to the articles passing through his hands. For many years together he was never absent from London more than two or three days at a time, for he would not like other editors go away for a month or six weeks every year; and from his quiet rooms in Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, he watched with sleepless vigilance over the conduct of the *Times*. Three years ago, however, in consequence of declining health, Mr. Delane took a lengthened holiday in Scotland, and during his absence one of the proprietors, Mr. John Walter, M. P., endeavoured to fill his place. Just at that time, in the autumn of 1876, all England was stirred by the story of the Bulgarian horrors and Mr. Gladstone's frantic denunciations of Turkey; and we remember being told by one of a party who were spending the month of September at the Duke of Sutherland's Highland castle how Mr. Delane, who was also one of the Duke's guests at Dunrobin, was shaken from his habitual composure and greatly agitated when he read in the *Times* some articles in support of Mr. Gladstone's views which his keen political insight detected immediately as out of harmony with the settled convictions and policy of the nation. So loosely and carelessly was the *Times* edited for these few months that one of the London society journals, in pointing to the numerous mistakes which daily crept into its columns, advised the proprietors to engage the services of a sub-editor! Mr. Delane ultimately returned to his duties in Printing House Square; but only for a short time was he able to discharge them, and so he determined to resign, which the old man did with much compunction; for he looked upon the *Times* as his own child; and well he might, for all the energies of his life had been devoted to its success; and we are sure that no man could take more to heart the recent decline of the *Times* than John Delane, who was universally spoken of in the English Press as "the "born editor." He himself, we know, expressed much surprise that Thomas Chenery should be elected as his successor, M. A. though he be; and the manner in which the *Times* has been conducted during the last two years shows that Delane was quite justified in entertaining the feeling which he did.

Reuter informs us that the steamer Penguin, outward bound from London to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, has run ashore off Jebel Zugar in the Red Sea. The Penguin is the property of Messrs. Scoter, White, & Co. of Leith, and has for some years been running between London and Calcutta as one of the "Bird Line," and as such has made very fair passages. The owners, singularly fortunate for some years, have been less so of late; for if the Penguin is abandoned as a wreck, the "line" will be reduced to but two vessels, the Flamingo and the Gannet. The Adjutant, the last addition to the fleet, was recently disposed of to Messrs. Donald Currie and Co., the owners of the "Castle Line," running between London and the Cape, while the Sea Gull has disappeared from the register, having been quite recently lost on the Laccadives. The Penguin, which was built in 1871 by Messrs. Barclay, Currie, and Co., the well-known Clyde ship-builders, was launched in May of the same year. Her tonnage is 1,741 tons gross and 1,123 net, while her engines, which were supplied by her builders, are of 180 horse power. During her last few voyages she has been commanded by Captain J. Fulton.

We learn from Dhollera that the Bhall crop is unfortunately not a good one; and, it is feared, will not be more than 8 annas, and even this 8 annas will be represented by Suckalia rather than by Pumria. The gins, however, are certain of a fair amount of work, as the ordinary churka hands have been all but swept off the face of the earth by the epidemic fever which has for some months past been raging in the districts. The prevalent feeling is that the Bhall crop has failed, not so much in consequence of the rainfall, as of the poverty and unhealthy condition of the people. In the Amlee and Peepli districts no attempt has been made to plant either grain or cotton, nor is any preparation being made for the planting of the winter crops. This indicates the condition of the people, and at the same time suggests what fearful sufferings they must have undergone during the last few months. Fortunately grain is wonderfully cheap, while labour is highly remunerative. Cotton cultivation outside the Bhall is much more promising, and hopes are entertained that the Dhollera crop this year will exceed that of any year since the American war. So far, there has been no business done. Holders of old cotton are disinclined to make any move, while dealers in new cannot be found, though district prices seem attractive, if confidence could only be restored.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The position of matters in Egypt has been very much "up" this week, and a good deal remains to be done before a complete settlement can be reported. The question has two aspects—financial and political—and both are being discussed, very much to the dislike of many persons who object to Egypt becoming a battlefield of rival political ambitions and intrigues. It is, however, the financial which has led to the political controversy. To-morrow, the 1st November, is the day for payment of the half yearly coupon on the Unified or consolidated debt, and it is understood that only 2 per cent., or at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, will be distributed. The full interest is 6 per cent., but, owing to the state of impoverishment to which two bad seasons in succession reduced the country, the last May coupon was only paid at the rate of 2½, or 5 per cent. per annum. Thus the position seems to have become gradually worse in the twelve months. In reality it is not so; for, in the first place, such exceptionally bad seasons as those of 1877 and 1878 cannot in reason be expected to recur for many a day; and in the next place, what was paid on the coupons was no more than the legitimate revenue raised within the half year. Nothing was borrowed, as in previous periods, at usurious rates of interest, adding to an already overgrown floating debt. Last week, for instance, a letter was published from Messrs. Baring and de Blignières, the English and French Controllers, who are now in Vienna, in answer to a communication from Riaz Pasha, the new Premier at Cairo, who had asked whether he should borrow any money to pay the coupons on the two Tribute loans then due, as he had no funds on hand for the purpose. The Controllers advise him to use every diligence in collecting the taxes in arrear, but on no account to borrow. This is excellent advice, which should have been given and acted upon three years ago. The consequence is that, even though interest is paid on the Unified coupon, the stock is firmer in market value than before, because every one feels that its intrinsic worth is augmented by the introduction of sound financial management into Egypt. Next to the Unified coupon, in interest, is the question of the floating debt. This is the millstone around the neck of Egypt, and it should have been removed long since by the means provided by the Rothschild loan, only it has unfortunately happened that the prior mortgages on the State Domains have as yet prevented the loan from being rendered available for that purpose. The main object of the visit now made by Messrs. Baring and de Blignières to Vienna is to get the Austrian Government, many of whose subjects hold these mortgages, to agree to cancel them, by the promise that their debts shall be paid out of that loan, which would then be released. It should not be difficult to make such an arrangement. The Austrian Government can guarantee to the mortgagees satisfaction of their claims, and then the Rothschilds would pay over the proceeds of the loan, the mortgages would be redeemed, the State Domains would be transferred to the Rothschilds with a good title, and a large amount of floating debt in its most troublesome shape would then have been liquidated. But here we come to the political side of the question. It is proposed, in order to satisfy the Rothschilds, to declare the State Domains inviolable by international law or decree. The English and French Consuls General at Cairo at once agreed to this proposal at a meeting held on Saturday last, but the Austrian Consul declared his dissent, and he was joined by the German Consul. Simultaneously we hear from Vienna that the new Austrian Premier raises difficulties in the way of Messrs. Baring and de Blignières, and it is there thought that this opposition is really inspired by Germany, or rather Bismarck. If this is the first result of the new Austro-German understanding, it bodes no good either to Egypt or the two Western Powers, for it would look as if Bismarck had made up his mind to interfere with Egypt in a very definite manner, and as Germany's interests are certainly not financial, it can only be assumed that his aims are political. What these are it is useless at the present stage to speculate upon, and after all it may turn out that nothing more is meant than a desire to uphold the inviolability of the International Tribunals, one of which is German. A very short time will show. Anyhow England and France are thoroughly at one on all these points, which is a great matter. It can hardly be imagined, such being the case, that Austria and Germany will carry dissent to an inconvenient, far less dangerous extreme; but, whatever they may say or do, the two Western Powers are firmly resolved to have no political question raised as to Egypt at all. Egypt is to be left to govern herself in all matters except the settlement of her debt, and even in this financial department control will be exercised, if possible, in a way the least likely to compromise any Power or to offend the Egyptians.

About two months ago I mentioned the attempted formation here of a "ring" of shipowners to "regulate" freights and cargoes to the East, beginning with China and Japan. As might have been expected this combination has driven shippers into a league for self protection which is sufficiently formidable to altogether baffle the "ring," if only all the confederated merchants stick to their engagements. This counter-movement was established at a private meeting held on Monday, when various resolutions were passed. It was resolved that the shipowners' combination was "inimical to the general interests of trade," and that merchants, manufacturers, and others should "make common cause" in resisting such pretensions, for which purpose the meeting should form itself into a society to be called the "China and Japan Shippers' Association." It was further determined to appoint an executive committee to provide steam tonnage for China and Japan for the members of the Association, which steamers those present at the meeting pledged themselves to support, inviting co-operation. According to the statements made, the members and supporters of this Association already enrolled represent about 75 per cent. of the shipments to the East. If this is so, the failure of the shipowners' confederacy is a foregone conclusion, especially as the revival of trade, now fairly commenced, must of itself tend to sweep aside all artificial barriers or restraints. Independent shippers will soon enter the field when business becomes active, and it will pay any independent shipowner to angle for their support. The failure of this attempted "ring" will also deter from the imitations of it that would have followed upon success.

The East India mail question has, as you will have learned by telegraph, been settled, though not favourably, for the wishes of the memorialists who addressed the Postmaster General last month, objecting to the despatch of the mails from Bombay on Fridays as proposed by the India Office. It has now been determined that the day of departure of the packet from Bombay shall be Saturday, and the time table will be prepared accordingly. But it is pointed out that this is no improvement. If the mails leave Bombay on Saturday with an accelerated service they will arrive in London on Thursday between October and June, and on Saturday between July and September. As the outward mail leaves London on Friday, this would be a most inconvenient arrangement, and would involve the loss of a whole week in the first case to country correspondents and in the other case to both country and town writers of letters. Accordingly, it is hoped that even yet the Government may reconsider the matter and allow the existing arrangement by which the mails are timed to arrive in London every Monday to continue.

Silver has again risen this week and the exchange has also gone up, the Council Bills having been all allotted at 1s. 8⅜d. Naturally enough the Council have taken advantage of this rise to increase the drawings for next week to 40,00,000, and it is of course possible that the market may absorb them all. But I greatly doubt it. The bills this week were all tendered for on speculation, it is understood, and, of course, the holders still have them to dispose of. There is thus practically a total of £750,000 hanging over the market, and under these circumstances, unless a very decided revival of trade with the East should take place before Wednesday, a reaction in the exchange is almost certain. It would not last long, I daresay, inasmuch as augmented business would come in course of time, but the Council seem to have too hastily discounted it. As for silver, the anomaly is that there is none to sell, and hence it is hardly possible to say what buyers will give. The price is now close upon 54d., mainly in sympathy with the rise in the exchange; but it is believed that a considerable stock of the bars is in the hands of some of the Indian banks here, and if any amount were to be placed upon the market it would speedily unsettle it. So that, in fact, we are thrown back upon the opening of the trade with India after the holidays for the test which will show what the real value of silver is, and the first result may be disappointing.

Having mentioned banks I should add that the shares of all these institutions, Indian as well as English, are fast rising. Indian, of course, are benefited by the rise in silver and the promising improvement of trade, but also because it is quite understood the management is not at all likely to repeat past blunders. Oriental shares are now 22, which is nearly double the lowest point touched in August, and Chartered Mercantile are at 23, this being a rise of quite 30 per cent. from the worst point. All bank shares, it should be remembered, tend in any case to rise as money gets dearer, and the prospects of doing a more profitable business increase; while the confidence of shareholders in the management now seems really to be stronger than it was before the ordeal through which they all passed after the City of Glasgow failure. No better indirect proof of that confidence could be given than the fact that not the slightest intention is shown to take advantage of the Act passed last Session to enable unlimited banks to become limited. The "scare" is over, and everything as to banks will go on just as before.

The Oldham strike against the Liverpool cotton factors and merchants (for practically it is little else) is still kept up with unabated spirit. There are now over seven millions spindles idle, and the consumption of cotton has naturally very much fallen. The sales at Liverpool, indeed, were yesterday only 4,000 bales, although in ordinary circumstances the firmness of the market would lead to the conclusion that there was a large trade doing. But the Oldham people complain bitterly that they are not supported as they ought to be. There are traitors in the camp of the kind mentioned by me in previous letters. Some of the joint stock companies declined to join the short-time movement, on the ground that they had contracts running, and for other reasons equally flimsy and unsubstantial. But it is now complained that these and other unfaithful members of the craft continue at work and take orders from all and sundry, even working overtime, so that, while the great majority condemn themselves to three days a week of self-inflicted idleness, their efforts are to some extent counteracted by fellow spinners in their own district. It is a very hard case, but I suspect this defection will help to bring the short-time movement to a speedy end. Trade is reviving so fast that it must reach cotton soon, and then to keep idle will only hand over profitable business to their neighbours. Wool has risen threepence a pound this week, partly from speculation, but largely also from legitimate trade.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A good suggestion was been made in a recent issue of your contemporary, and one which ought to commend itself to the notice of the Municipal authorities. The open space eastward of the University buildings might be converted into quite a nice little garden, which would be more conspicuous than the Elphinstone Circle garden, at a small outlay. It is really a shame that the Municipality should allow so eligible a place to run to weed, the more especially as it is situated in so public a locality as Rampart Row. I trust the "good suggestion" will be caught up and acted upon, and that we may soon see the hut and rubbish replaced by something that will do the eye more good than the unsightly objects now encumbering the place.

CITIZEN.

BISHOP GELL AT AURANGABAD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras arrived at Aurungabad on the morning of the 21st instant, with his Domestic Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Morley. The Rev. Mr. Squires, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society from Bombay, arrived here the day previous. His Lordship held the Confirmation Service in the Native Mission Church on the 22nd instant at 7-30 a.m. Two English and 58 native candidates were confirmed. Rev. Mr. Ruttonjee Nowrojee, the Missionary C. M. S., and Rev. Mr. Squires took part in the Marathi Service and interpreted the Bishop's charge and address. On Saturday evening, 22nd inst., at 4.30 p.m., the new Episcopalian Church was consecrated and named the "Holy Trinity" Church, being the name voted for by the majority of the parishioners. His Lordship delivered a very touching address from Hebrews Chap. X., 19 and six following verses. The Rev. Mr. Morley presided at the harmonium. His Lordship performs Divine Service on Sunday in Holy Trinity Church and the Native Mission Church, and on Monday visits the Native Mission School and proceeds in the evening to Berar (Akola.) The Holy Trinity Church is a neat structure and has eleven crosses on the roof. The Church, we are told, is on the same plan as the Church at Coimbatore. The Rev. Messrs. Morley, French and Nowrojee assisted the Bishop at the Consecration. Mr. French is the Chaplain of the station.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTES.

The performances on Saturday last in the afternoon and evening drew a crowded house on each occasion. In the afternoon the hall was thronged with juveniles and school children. Their ringing laughter and clapping of hands showed a keen appreciation of the antics of the puppets, while the troubles of the Babes in the Wood, the varied acts of the Fantoccini and the multitudinous attractions of the pantomime formed a kaleidoscope of novelties irresistible to old and young. We noticed among the happy faces the children of the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim who were under the charge of that estimable lady, Mrs. Duthie; also a large number of children from the Colaba military school, whose guardian chartered one of the largest tram-cars for the occasion. In the evening there was another change of programme. Several excellently sung new ballads by the Christys; some capital new acts by the Fantoccini, notably "The Clown on Stilts" (whose acrobatic vagaries far surpassed anything capable by real flesh and blood), "The Old Witch and her Family, and "Happy Uncle Tom." The pantomime still holds its own, and so far from diminishing, its popularity seems to increase nightly. The reduction of prices for admission was a wise step on the part of the management, and if the attendance on Saturday was any criterion, the proprietors have a pleasant and profitable time before them during the remainder of their stay in Bombay. The Marionettes will give performances every evening during the present week.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Bangalore, Captain G. Fraser, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr T G Coddington, Mr. Boyd, Mr J Smythe, Mr G Bomley, Lieut H O S Lucas.
For Brindisi.—Lieut-Colonel Mussenden, and Mr William Spencer Haig.
For Suez.—Major C T Smith, R E, and Mrs J D Sandford.
For Aden.—Thirteen deck passengers.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. TRINACRIA.

The following is a list of passengers per S. S. Trinacria, which arrived from Liverpool on Saturday last:—

Major Ferris, Miss Ferris, Mrs Reid and infant, Mrs Male and infant, Mrs Cring and 2 infants, Rev F O Donnell, Rev G Postlewhile, Mrs Jordan, Mr D B Lindsay, Mrs Lindsay, Col Woodhouse, Col Horse, Mr Hawley, Mrs Hill, Miss Hegarthy, Mr R Cooper, Miss Cooper, Mrs Hillcoat, and Mrs Clark.

CRICKET.

H. M. S. EURYALUS vs. R. A. COLABA.

Played at Colaba on the 22nd instant, and chiefly remarkable for the excellent fielding and steady innings of seaman Stretton, and the free hitting of Bombardier Saunders, whose 40 included three hits for five. Bombardier Beckley took 15 wickets.

H. M. S. EURYALUS.

Mr Rayner	c Young, b Beckley	4	b Beckley	2
Pte Prothero, R M L I	b Beckley	10	c Young, b Beckley	0
Mr Carr	b Beckley	5	run out	4
Seaman Stretton.	c Strugnell, b Beckley	0	not out	27
Mr Beck	b Beckley	0	b Beckley	0
Mr Charnock	c Beckley, b Young	5	b Beckley	8
Mr Rogers	b Beckley	0	l b w, b Beckley	7
Hon W Stopford.	b Beckley	0	b Beckley	13
Mr Chadwick	not out	2	run out	2
Mr Chalmers	c Saunders, b Young	1	b Beckley	0
Pte Mortella, R M L I	thrown out by Saunders	0	b Beckley	0
	Byes 11, leg byes 2	13	Byes 11, leg byes 2, wide 1	14
	Total	40	Total	77

R. A. COLABA.

Bombr Saunders	c Stretton, b Carr	40
Gunner Young	c and b Prothero	9
Gunner Garnett	b Prothero	1
Corporal Weir	c and b Stretton	13
Mr Champion	c Rayner, b Stretton	2
Gunner Youlden	c Stopford, b Charnock	26
Mr Macdonald	c Rogers, b Charnock	6
Trumpeter Strugnell	c Prothero, b Chadwick	5
Corporal Masters	run out	3
Gunner Saunders	b Chadwick	0
Bombr Beckley	not out	11
	Byes 8, wides 5	13
	Total	136

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandes & Co., and Hajee Moledina Roosub, Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; DeBoeux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell and Shrieffs & Co., Allahabad; R. Plomer and Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Sons, Ahmednagar; and dealers in towns.—[Advt.]

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

DEATH OF MR. DELANE OF THE "TIMES."

LONDON, Nov. 24, 3 P.M.

Mr. John T. Delane, who was for upwards of 30 years Editor of the *Times*, is dead.

ITEMS FROM KABUL.

ALLAHABAD, KUTTRA, Nov. 24.

KABUL, Nov. 21.—Reports from Turkistan state that Nek Mahomed, the late chief and rebel leader in Kabul, has made his way *via* Balkh to the frontier, and means to take refuge with the Russians.

Several of the headmen, who have broken their promises regarding furnishing supplies, have been arrested, and coercion will be used if the promised supplies are not immediately furnished. One hundred thousand maunds of bhoosa are still wanted, or more cavalry must go to Jallalabad.

A prize committee, consisting of Colonels Clarke, 92nd Highlanders; Money, 3rd Sikhs; and Captain Kennedy, Assistant Quarter-Master General, has been appointed provisionally.

The Amir may leave for India any day now, and will probably be sent quietly away. No display of force will be necessary, as his name is now a byeword among the Afghans.

MAHOMED KARIM KHAN.

KABUL, Nov. 22.—The sentence of expulsion from the service of Subadar Mahomed Karim Khan, of the 1st Punjab Infantry, has been read to all the regiments. At the time of the massacre he failed in his duty. He was sent with a message by Cavagnari to the Amir early on the morning of the outbreak. Having discharged the errand chuprassie Gholam Nabbi changed clothes with him and found horses and money to take him to Ali Kheyl, but the Subadar never went further than Banishahr, going home to Logar. He eventually came into the British camp and told many lies, which the Military Commission have since elicited.

The Lahore paper advocates as a salutary measure the hanging of the Amir's relatives and officers instead of the rank and file.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE N. W. PROVINCES AND THE MAHARAJA OF BULRAMPUR.

ALLAHABAD, KUTTRA, Nov. 24.

The Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces leaves Lucknow on the 29th. The Maharaja of Bulrampur will arrive at Cawnpore with the Lieutenant Governor, and is expected at Allahabad on the 30th.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE AGITATION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Another meeting has been held in Ireland, at which the policy of the Government in respect to Ireland was condemned, and the Irish people were urged to persevere in securing free land.

The meeting referred to in this morning's telegram was held at Balla in Ireland. Mr. Parnell addressed the meeting and counselled moderation. Several other meetings were held in different parts of Ireland on Saturday, but all passed off quietly.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The *Times* publishes a telegram stating that Prince Bismarck has finally declined to participate in the bi-metallic Conference.

OBITUARY.—Countess Montijo.

WRECK OF THE S. S. PENGUIN.

The S. S. Penguin, outward bound to Calcutta, has run ashore off Jebel Zugar, in the Red Sea.

PANIC IN NEW YORK.

There is a panic in New York in consequence of the "bull" speculations in railway stocks having collapsed.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

MALTA, Nov. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Bombay Mails of the 3rd inst. *via* Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	5¼
The Manchester market has been unchanged.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8¼.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ do. do.	87
3 per cent. Consols for account	98¾
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115½
Bar Silver	53¾.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 24, 6-40 A.M.

French Mail steamer Meinam from Calcutta arrived.

GALLE, Nov. 24, 4-40 P.M.

French Mail steamer Anadye from Suez arrived.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

			Per rupee.
Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 19-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8⅝d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8⅞d.	,,
Documents	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 15-16d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	2·20½	,,

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* has been published containing the official despatches of General Roberts, embracing the operations of the Kabul Field Force from the commencement in September to the present date. It is published by order of the Viceroy in Council, and states that it will be a grateful duty of the Governor-General in Council to see that the excellent services rendered by General Roberts and his force throughout the operations, which have been conducted with conspicuous ability and success, are brought to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government for such acknowledgment as the Queen-Empress may be graciously pleased to extend to them. Meanwhile, the Viceroy in Council desires on his part to assure General Roberts and the officers and men under his command especially, both British and native, who have obtained the high distinction of honourable mention in these despatches, that their zeal and devotion are heartily recognized and gratefully acknowledged by himself and the Government over which he presides. The officers mentioned honourably are Colonel Macgregor, Major Galbraith, Captain Kennedy, Captain Morton, Captain Porter, Generals Baker, Massy, Macpherson and Gough; Colonels Gordon, Perkins, Knowles, Parker, Hudson, Wyndham, Heathcote, Wright (Madras Army), Stratton, Hastings, and Hills, V.C., C.B.; Reverends Adams, Monson, Father Browne, and others.

THE affairs of Messrs. Price, Boustead and Co., who lately suspended payment with heavy liabilities, now show a surplus which is expected to enable them to pay their creditors nearly in full, especially should the Ceylon assets turn out favourably. The estate of Messrs. James Barber and Son is also expected to yield about 17s. 6d. in the pound to the creditors.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the Bombay Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to revenue officers and the Land Revenue in the Presidency of Bombay.

AN experiment is about to be made in Cyprus for the cultivation of mango seeds and seeds of other Indian fruits and vegetables.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has intimated his approval of the design for the "Albert Hall" at the capital of Jaipur, which the Maharaja proposes to erect in commemoration of the visit paid to it by His Royal Highness in February, 1876.

WITH respect to the proclamation issued in September last by His Excellency the Governor General of Bagdad, regarding the exemption of customs duty on grain imports to Bagdad, from India and foreign countries, it appears that there was an inaccuracy in the promulgation of the order, as the exemption referred to included only wheat and barley.

THE *Russian Turkestan Gazette* of 28th August, (9th September) 1879, gives as news obtained *via* Naryn k, that parties of Andijanies continue to arrive from Kashgar, from whence they are expelled by the Chinese authorities, to clear the city of all elements that might prove dangerous, in the event of an attack on the part of Hakim Khan Tora, who is now halting with a large force within a distance of four marches from Kashgar. The strength of the Chinese garrison of Yangi Shahr does not exceed 4,000 badly armed men. The same paper states that the rising of Khotan does not appear after all to have been so formidable as previously reported. The Chinese garrison of the place was attacked by the inhabitants; but the struggle terminated in favour of the Chinese, who still hold possession of Khotan.

COLONEL BAMFIELD, Inspector General of Police for the Punjab, reports that a "scandal to the administration" exists in the Dera Ghazi Khan district. The police buildings in the district were bad enough two years ago; the floods of 1878 made them worse, and there is no money for repairs. Then the police of the district are the worst dressed and worst equipped body of men in the Punjab. "How can men be neat," asks the Deputy Commissioner, "when they are not provided with shelter, and have no place in which to keep their uniform and equipment when not in use?" To this indignant query the Inspector-General answers, with fine evasion, "This is most true."

A PROCLAMATION has been published at Kabul, readjusting the relative values of the British and Kabuli rupee. One hundred Kabuli rupees have been declared equal to ninety-eight Indian rupees, while the value of the tillah remains fixed at eight Indian rupees as heretofore.

THE Secretary of State has approved of a proposal made by the Government of India that non-commissioned officers of the Indian corps of sappers and miners, whether of the general or local service, should receive during furlough the British Royal Engineer rate of pay of their rank in the corps of sappers and miners, with 6d. a day, in lieu of rations.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the nomination by the Government of India of the following officers as probationers for the Bengal Staff Corps:—Lieutenant H. R. W. Lumsden, 70th Foot, and Lieutenant J. H. Parsons, 63rd Foot.

IN the Kangra Valley the manufacture of tea for the season has come to an end. October is said to have been very favourable month. It will be remembered that the produce in the valley last year was most unfavourable. This year a marked improvement is shown, but still the average is below that of former years.

DURING the late storm on the Burmese coast, the lightship which took the place of the Krishna lighthouse was blown away from her moorings, but has since returned to her anchorage.

ON account of the approaching visit of the Viceroy to Rajputana, orders have been issued for E. Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A., to move from Nasirabad to Ajmere, and half of G. Battery from Nimuch to Nasirabad.

THE following account has been received of the recent installation of a Dalai Lama and the programme of bringing him into Lhassa. On the 10th of Sawun Sudi (28th July, 1879,) all officers of the Bhote (Tibetan) Government and the Banras (monks) of the several Gumbas (monasteries) down to the rank of Chitum pitched their tents and remained in waiting. From the 10th until the 12th Sawun (28th—30th July) every one remained in his tent. On the 12th of Sawan Sudi (30th July) the Lama was brought into the tent and installed on the *gaddi* when the Ambahs and others according to precedence presented *khotas* (a silk article of dress) and a *natch* was held. On the 13th of Sawan Sudi (31st July) the Lama was conveyed from the tent to Potla (the palace monastery of the Dalai Lama on the plain of Lhassa). The road was then lined by Banras of the several Gumbas on both sides, each with an umbrella and a flag for presentation. Thus attended, the Lama was conveyed from Rica (apparently the place where the present Lama was discovered) to Potla, the Chinese and Bhotia officers joining in the procession. On the next day the Lama was put on the *gaddi*; before that he was made to stand before it, and the Ambah then put before him the presents from the Emperor of China, after which two papers in Chinese and another in Bhotia were read. The Lama, then facing to the east, knelt down and bowed his head in obeisance to the Emperor of China. After going through all these ceremonies he sat on the *gaddi*. The Chinese papers alluded to above are said to be an order from the Chinese Emperor to the effect that having learnt from the Lama, the Chinese Ambahs, and the four Kazis of Bhote, that the new Lama has identified the deceased Lama's things as his own, the Chinese Emperor authorizes him to sit on his former *gaddi*. When the Lama went from Rika to Potla the road was swept and doors and windows of houses were adorned, while those who omitted to do this were severely punished. This is said to be the 13th incarnation, if certain pretenders are omitted.

WHILE the imports of private treasure into British Burma during the past six months amounted in value to Rs. 2,52,476, the exports during the same time valued Rs. 16,100. Thus during six months only 2½ lakhs of treasure have been brought into, and retained in, the country.

BURMA seems to offer an admirable field for Sir Wilfrid Lawson, for we learn that while the thirty-three millions of inhabitants of Great Britain consume malt liquor and spirits which yield an excise revenue of some twenty-five millions sterling, the three millions of British Burma consumed intoxicating liquors and drugs which gave an excise revenue during the official year of 1878-79 over Rs. 20,86,369.

WE are better off here than they are in America, as regards the adjustment of domestic difficulties. For the husband and wife, in India, who agree to differ, can part without scandal; the latter to go to a hill station—to "point a moral and adorn a tale" in the columns of the *Times*—whilst the former settles down to his racquets and whist, not altogether unhappily, it may be. But it has been left for our inventive cousins of the far west to resort to an entirely novel plan of avoiding mutual annoyance between husband and wife by the maintenance of absolute silence towards each other for sixteen years. It is almost beyond belief that the lady can have refrained from using her natural weapon of offence for so long, and it is doubtful whether in some instances grim desperation might not lead to unpleasant results, as was the case with a highly respectable clergyman not long ago, who murdered his wife, with whom he had apparently lived on the best of terms, from sheer weariness of her "nagging ways." On the whole the Indian method is to be preferred.

THERE has been a rather severe outbreak of cattle-disease in the Khushab tahsil of the Shahpur district, close upon five hundred cattle having been infected during the course of a month.

IT is rumoured that the Maharaja of Oodeypur has ordered that for the future State business shall be transacted in Sanscrit.

SOME of the men at work on the Sukkur-Quetta Railway have struck for clothes and higher wages. The work was at a standstill for two days. Many men deserted, most of them being caught by the police on the roads and brought back again. It is thought that the men were satisfied with their pay, but feared the desert which was then but four miles from the "tip." Certain promises as regards food, water, and clothing having been made to the men by Mr. Bell, the Superintendent, they resumed work, but are still dissatisfied, and progress is slower than before. Men are still deserting. Probably the false report of Mr. MacIvor having been murdered, exaggerated as such reports usually are by natives, has been one of the main causes of the strike.

THE work of the Education Department in British Burma has so far been attended with very gratifying results. In his resolution on the report for the past year, the Chief Commissioner says:—"There is at present a strong and genuine demand for education among almost all classes of the community, which it will tax all the energies of the department fully to meet." The indigenous schools, monastic and lay, are aided both by money grants and by the services of trained assistant masters. It is among these schools that the influence of the department has been most successfully exercised; and the advance they have made has rendered it necessary year by year to construe with greater strictness the rules under which grants-in-aid may be given to them. The schools have now entirely outgrown the standards theoretically enforced, and the grant-in-aid rules are in consequence undergoing thorough revision. "The eagerness with which trained assistant teachers are now sought after," says the resolution, "affords further evidence of the healthy vitality of these schools. Whereas a few years ago it was with difficulty that the Poongyees and lay teachers could be persuaded to accept the services of trained assistants, the demand is now greater than the Department is able to supply, and much anxiety is displayed to have assistants furnished by the schools themselves trained for teaching. In no respect has the progress of the Educational Department been more satisfactory or more remarkable."

ICE is manufactured in the Thayetmyo jail, and the *Rangoon Gazette* understands that the authorities intend shortly to provide the jails at Tounghoo and Bassein with ice machines.

THE rebellion in the Naga Hills, like that in Rumpa, will be both troublesome and costly, and from all that we can learn it is attributable to much the same cause—an inefficient or careless administration.

IN the official year terminating on September 30, 1879, the kingdom of Spain, exclusive of colonies beyond the seas, could boast of ninety-two dukes, two hundred thousand horses, eight hundred and sixty-six marquesses, two millions and a half of asses and mules, six hundred and thirty-two counts, three millions of horned cattle, ninety-two viscounts, twenty-three millions of sheep, ninety-eight barons, four millions and a half of goats, sixteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine university students, and a million and a half of hogs. Rather a peculiarly mixed census this.

THE Wreck Register of the past year shows that the number of shipwrecks, casualties, and collisions on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, was 3,641, of which, however, only 422 cases involved total loss, and loss of life occurred in only 126. This is not a large proportion, considering the dangers of the coasts, and the fact that the number of British vessels alone entering inwards and clearing outwards to and from ports of the United Kingdom in one year averages 600,000, representing a tonnage probably of 102,000,000. Since 1852 the number of wrecks and casualties, according to the records of the National Lifeboat Institution, has been 46,320, with a loss of 17,829 lives. The loss of life during 1877-8 was 892, including 318 in the Eurydice.

SIR HENRY JAMES, speaking at a friendly society's meeting at Taunton, said there was a period of some years prior to 1874 during which the trade of England advanced, as Mr. Gladstone happily said, by leaps and bounds. Much of that trade was genuine, but a portion of it was spurious and artificial, perhaps deserving a more condemnatory epithet. It was a trade created by financial schemers for the purpose of entrapping their dupes. Schemes to the amount of £385,000,000 were placed before the British public in three years. In most of these, high rates of interest were, for a time, paid, and, while investors were thus enabled to increase their expenditure, large sums were given on loan to foreign States, which were compelled to take part of the loan in goods. Railways and public works were to be constructed or promised, and subscribers to the loans were delighted at the means of still further investing. But now the sad harvest had come; companies were being wound up and calls made instead of dividends being paid. Foreign loans to an enormous extent were in default. Another description of evil trading in England rose from the excess of unemployed capital, and the facility with which it was advanced for speculative trade. He feared that even now the revival of trade must be discounted very considerably on this ground. One satisfactory feature was that increased means of communication had opened up new markets, and it was unlikely that extreme fluctuations in the price of food should be again experienced. He advised combination among the working classes, not to restrict labour, but to advance it; not to fight capital, but to make alliance with it.

LORD JUSTICE BRAMWELL has written a letter replying to the arguments of those who fancy that prices can be raised and workers benefited by diminishing production. In the course of the letter his lordship says:—"Without preaching any hateful selfishness, I must say I think the best way of promoting the world's happiness is for each man, at least in the first place, to seek his own. But that consideration would make other producers, if they would gain thereby, do the same thing—viz., diminish production. Then suppose we had less coal, less iron, less cotton, less wheat, fewer shoes, hats, and coats—less of everything—the price of each would rise, unless, indeed, we had less gold, which I think very likely; but would the world, or any portion of it, be better off than before? The miner would take nine-tenths of his former production or its price to market, and expect to get the same value as before. But he would find that those who dealt with him, like himself, had only nine-tenths of the former production to dispose of to him. . . . It is said that this diminished production is only to be temporary, that prices are to be got up, and when got up then production to the old extent is to be resumed. This seems to me as reasonable as though some one should say, 'Build a tower and put a house on the top, then take away the tower and you will have a castle in the air.' What has made the price rise? Diminished production. Take that away, and down it goes. The people who could not afford to buy more, and raise the price still higher when production was diminished, will be equally unable to do so when it is increased."

THE CYCLONE IN COX BAZAAR.

THE correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* furnishes us with some fuller particulars of the loss of life and damage caused by the late cyclone in the Chittagong division, as ascertained by the Commissioner, Mr. Cotton, during his late tour of inspection of the suffering districts. The first place visited was Kutubdia Island where the party "inspected the crops that have been damaged. Almost all the houses had fallen down but the people have nearly put them up. The crops have suffered a great deal, and the loss is estimated by the Commissioner at 6 annas throughout the island. At Dhurung, 6 annas; at Khuddiatek 6 annas; at Kairbil 8 annas crops have been lost. The party walked up to the Borgghop Cutcheeri. The Cutcheery houses are all down, so are Thannah houses. Deaths reported, three only, up to date. On the 6th November the steamer started for the Moheshkhal island. All the houses of the Bazaar have fallen down, so are the Thana houses, Zemindari Dak houses, pound houses, the school house and Zemindar's Cutcheeries. The Commissioner then inspected the crops. The total loss is estimated at 6 annas. The Admath Shrine has suffered much; all the *kutcha* houses have been blown down, and the *pucca* ones have also been damaged. Large trees have been uprooted, and almost all the trees are made leafless. The party then started per steamer for the village Hamidda in the southern part of the Moheshkhal Island. The village, consisting of 15 Mug families, has been swept away. No houses or traces of them have been found. They were thirty-four men, of whom four are living. The total number of deaths in the island is 99, as reported by the police. The 2 bridges, one over the Gorock Ghatta Khal, and the other over a small creek, east of the bazaar, have been broken down. They will cost Rs. 100 each for repairs. The Commissioner stopped at night in the Moheshkhal channel. On the 7th November, the steamer started for Cox's Bazaar. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. Barber, was at the head-quarters. The Commissioner inspected with him the Sub-Divisional *pucca* building, which has suffered some damage. The Munsiff's Office is rather severely damaged. The Thanah, the Abkari Cutcheri, the Dispensary, Post Office, School and Jail houses are all blown away. They then went to the bazaar, where almost all the houses have fallen down. In Cox's Bazaar there were very few houses standing after the cyclone. The total loss of life in Cox's Bazaar Thanah is 21. The damage to crops, as estimated by the Police in Cox's Bazaar, is ten annas, but this, the Commissioner thinks, is somewhat exaggerated, as the place does not seem to have suffered like Kutubdia and Moheshkhal, where the damage is estimated from 6 to 8 annas. Deaths reported by the police up to date on account of the cyclone and storm-wave, are as follows:—Cox's Bazaar, 21, Moheshkhal 99, Kutubdia 3, Rumu 1, Chokoria 21, Harbang 3. Total 148. The Commissioner has stationed at Kutubdia one of the officers who accompanied him in his tour, for further report. The Zamindar of the Moheshkhal island, it is said, has taken no notice of the distress of his ryots."

BAD WEATHER AT MADRAS.

APPREHENSIONS of a cyclone were very generally entertained on Tuesday at Madras, the state of the weather being altogether very suspicious indeed. It was raining the whole day, and there was a strong wind blowing from the N. W. W., while the barometer was fast falling. Of course much anxiety was felt for the shipping in the roads. There was a high surf on Monday night and during the whole of Tuesday, so that communication between the shipping and the shore was suspended. A large number of Masulah boats were destroyed by the surf near Royapooram. The vessels in the roads were on Tuesday evening warned to put out to sea and proceed South, the weather being reported to be fine in that direction.

A reference by us to Mr. N. R. Pogson, C.I. E., Government Astronomer and Meteorological Superintendent, elicited the following reply from that gentleman:—"I was very anxious about this storm only two hours ago, but now (5 P. M.) it has evidently passed Madras and threatens us no longer. There has certainly been, and is now too, a severe cyclone passing up the Bay some distance from Madras, and we shall hear of mischief at one of those unfortunate northern ports. The barometer went quite low enough (29·968) to show that we were within its influence, and the wind veering from N. N. W. to W. up to a speed of twenty-three miles per hour proves that it must have been *severely worse* some distance off at sea. The total rain so far has been 2·37 inches, two inches of which fell between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M."

During the night rain continued to fall, accompanied by a high wind which at times attained great force.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 20.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will not play at the Gymkhana this evening.

MAHIM FAIR.—The annual Mahim fair will commence on Friday, the 28th instant.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 15th November, was 56 feet and 5 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 57 feet 3 tenths.

THEFT.—Rumbajee Yemajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a clock and sundry other articles, of the value of Rs. 22, belonging to Bandas Bai, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—A district meeting of the League will be held this evening (Tuesday) at 8 o'clock in the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi. Major Oldham will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Colonel Van Heythuysen and others. Mrs. Amanda Smith will also take part in the meeting.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Dhobie Talav on view of the body of Lawrence DeSouza, a cook in the employ of Mr. Acting Superintendent Price, who died suddenly that morning. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease."

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA MAHENDRA OF PUNNIAH.—A guard of honour, consisting of 50 rank and file, with band and regimental colours, under the command of a native officer, was paraded at Bori Bandar railway station at 2 p. m. yesterday, on the occasion of the arrival of His Highness the Maharaja Mahendra of Punniah, K. C. S. I. A salute of 13 guns was fired from the saluting battery on the occasion.

UTTERING FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan, named Meya Dad Khan bin Abdulla Khan, was charged, at the instance of Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with uttering as genuine a forged Government currency note for Rs. 50 on the 12th October last. The case was postponed for hearing till Monday, the 8th proximo.

CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.—The concert in aid of the building fund of the Cathedral Choir School promises to be a most successful one, as the principal amateur vocalists and instrumentalists in Bombay have kindly given their services. We are asked to announce that holders of unnumbered tickets for reserved seats are requested to apply to Messrs Soundy and Co. to have them numbered so as to prevent confusion on the night of the concert.

DARING THEFT.—Richard Broughton, a private of H. M.'s 7th Fusiliers, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing Rs. 11 in cash, belonging to Thackersey Moorarjee, a shroff residing at the Marwaree bazaar. The prisoner, it appears, while passing along the Marwaree Bazaar Street on Saturday evening last, went to the complainant's shop, snatched up the Rs. 11, and ran away. He was pursued by the police and others and arrested, when the money was found on his person. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGES OF DEFAMATION.—On Friday last, at the Fort Police Court, two charges of defamation against Damodhur Narrayen, Wamonrao Ramchunder Tudoolkur, and Wassudew Narrayen Dongray were called on for hearing before Mr. Nana Morojee, preferred against them by Gungadhur Narrayen and Vishnoo Juggonath Damlay, for defaming the complainants by making certain false imputations on the 28th September last. Owing to the absence of the second defendant the case was postponed for hearing till the 5th proximo.

DEATHS FROM BURNS.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Peerkhan Lane on view of the body of a Hindu girl, named Awdee, who died in consequence of her clothes having caught fire, while letting off fireworks on the 15th instant. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held yesterday at Sonapur by the Coroner on view of the body of a child, named Bhanno Crushna, who died in consequence of its clothes having caught fire through coming in contact with a naked kerosine oil lamp. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FIRES IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—Early on Sunday morning last a fire broke out at Islampura, in a chawl situated within a large compound, where a number of reklawallas resided. The fire spread with great rapidity, owing to a quantity of dry grass being stowed in the lower portion of the house. The fire engines were late in turning out, but even after the Paydhuni manual engines were got into working order, no water could be had for about half an hour. The fire consequently spread to the adjoining house, which was also totally destroyed by the flames. A third house was also on fire, but only sustained trifling damage. Four bullocks were burnt to death. The damage is estimated at Rs. 3,000. The fire is supposed to have originated through the carelessness of the reklawallas who, it appears, were up early that morning feeding their bullocks. Yesterday afternoon another fire broke out at Moorgy Molla in a room occupied by one Damjee, a Kojah, in the house of Noorbhoy Rajbhoy, a Borah. The fire originated from the explosion of some gunpowder which was being used by Damjee in the preparation of fireworks. Prompt assistance being rendered by the neighbours and the police, the fire was speedily extinguished. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 300.

THE OCTROI BILL AND THE MUNICIPALITIES.

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

AT the recent sitting of the Supreme Legislative Council Sir John Strachey moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the levy of town duties and tolls in municipalities. As this measure raises a point of considerable importance, namely, the means by which municipalities are to make good the revenue they will have to give up we append full report of the Finance Member's remarks. The Bill will, it is believed, cause a great stir throughout the municipal bodies of the country. Sir John Strachey said—In the financial statement for the present year 1879-80, it was stated as follows:—"In connection with the subject of customs duties, it may be mentioned here that the Government of India has for many years past had under consideration the necessity of imposing more complete checks on the system by which through a large part of India octroi duties are levied for municipal purposes. The Government of India has emphatically condemned the imposition of local taxes on articles which have been either subjected to, or relieved from, imperial taxation, and has insisted that the duties actually levied shall in all cases fall solely upon articles locally consumed, and shall not be allowed to become taxes on through traffic, or to affect injuriously the general trade of the country. Although much has been done in this respect towards the enforcement of appropriate rules, continued attention will be given to the subject, so that there may be no danger of finding that the principles by which the Government of India is guided in regard to its commercial legislation have been set aside by the local authorities, and that the efforts taken to free the trade of the country from impolitic restrictions have not thus been frustrated." My Lord, it is in fulfilment of the pledge, thus publicly given some months ago, that my present motion is made. The principles by which the levy of octroi duties should be regulated were laid down by the Government of India so far back as 1868. I venture to say that those principles were unimpeachably correct, and their accuracy has never, in my opinion, been in the smallest degree successfully impugned. In the resolution issued by the Government of India in 1868 it was stated as follows:—"Such duties should be restricted to articles actually consumed in the towns, and should not be imposed upon articles of general commerce, or interfere with the natural course of transit trade. The Government of India has reason to believe that these sound principles the truth of which has been established by the prolonged experience of those countries of Europe in which octroi duties form commonly a source of municipal revenue, have been frequently lost sight of, and that to meet the burden of an annually increasing expenditure upon police, education or sanitary improvements, a widespread system of taxation has been introduced, injurious to interest on which the burden in a great measure falls, and standing in the way of the proper development of the commerce of the country. It is to little purpose that the Imperial Government reduces or abolishes customs duties in the interest of trade, if municipalities are permitted to levy duties on articles of commerce passing through their limits. In all parts of India municipal taxation is largely on the increase, and there is a growing tendency to overlook, for the sake of small local improvements, the real injury that is being inflicted upon important general interests. The Government of India does not consider it necessary to recapitulate here any of the standard arguments against transit duties. Such duties have long since been condemned by universally accepted maxims of policy." The Government of India, at the same time, in 1868, went on to lay down the principles by which the levy of octroi duties ought to be regulated. Those principles were, that town duties on articles of consumption should fall entirely on the population of the town for the benefit of which such taxation was imposed, and that a jealous guard should be kept lest octroi should extend to any article belonging to the transit or general trade of the country. The articles on which these duties might be imposed, and on which they might not be imposed, were enumerated. The first class of articles on which octroi duties might, subject to certain restrictions, be levied, were, articles of food or drink; animals for slaughter; articles used for fuel, for lighting, or for washing; articles used in the construction of buildings: drugs, gums, spices, perfumes, and tobacco. The second class of articles on which the levy of octroi duties was prohibited, comprised articles liable to already customs duty and imported into India by sea salt; opium and liquors, and drugs liable to excise or abkari duty. The articles were so chosen that municipal taxation should not encroach on imperial taxation, and that, in the words already quoted, important general interests should not be overlooked for the sake of small local improvements. Provisions were, at the same time made egarding the refunding of duties when goods were re-exported from towns on which octroi had been levied, and for providing bonded warehouses or other appliances for the storage of goods in transit, and for other purposes. These orders of the Government of India were received, I may say, with general disapproval and general opposition by almost all local authorities wherever octroi duties were levied, for this plain reason, that they had the effect of largely, in some cases, curtailing the existing municipal income. In consequence of the pressure thus brought upon the Government by the local authorities, some relaxation of those orders—I myself think very unfortunately—was sanctioned by the Government of India. In 1871 it was allowed that the following classes of commodities might be added to the list of dutiable good—piece goods and other textile fabrics, and metals and articles of metal—provided that that duty should not exceed one and a half per cent. *ad valorem*. But although I say these relaxations were to be regretted, nevertheless, in the main, the orders of 1868 were maintained and remained in force; and if they had been properly carried out they would undoubtedly have been quite sufficient to prevent any great abuses arising. Now, for the last ten years the Government of India has been attempting to get these orders executed. Things are doubtless very much better than they were, but although it may seem a confession of weakness on the part of the Government of India, still the fact must be admitted that its success has been very indifferent in securing the execution of those orders. The fact is that it is difficult even for a Government like the Government of India to get its orders carried out when those orders are regarded by the local authorities as opposed to their local interests. In a circular issued by the Government of India on this subject, only about two years ago, it was said, with reference to the orders of 1868,—"The Government of India are glad to acknowledge that for some time better arrangements were made and that a general desire was exhibited to comply with the instructions issued; but of late years, owing either to the relaxation of vigilance on the part of local Governments and administrations, or to other causes, the Government of India have seen with concern, that in isolated places octroi has againe xceeded its proper limits, and is at the present moment in different parts of the country acting as a tax on through traffic and affecting injuriously the general trade of the country." I will give a few illustrations of the sort of things that are now liable to occur. I may first refer to representations which have been made from time to time by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, a body which has always taken a most enlightened and excellent view, in my opinion, of this whole question, and which has repeatedly pressed on the Government (I wish their representations had had the success they deserved) the necessity for reform. In an address presented to your Excellency by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in December, 1876, the Chamber made the following remarks, which, with your Excellency's permission, I will read to the Council:—"In the year 1875 the Chamber instituted an enquiry into the nature and extent of the transit and town duties levied by municipalities in the interior of this Presidency. The results of this enquiry induced the Chamber to urge upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council the expediency of abolishing, in all municipalities of the Presidency, all transit duties and all town duties having the character of transit duties, and of confining town duties, in accordance with the principles of municipal taxation defined by the Government of India in its Resolution, dated 15th November, 1868, to a few articles of local consumption, such as ghee, firewood, fruit, vegetables, fowls, eggs, and animals for slaughter, which did not enter into the general trade of the country. The Chamber in its representation to the Government of Bombay showed that transit duties in their naked form were levied in Kurrachee, Broach, and Surat, that in nearly every municipality in the mofussil the town duties levied were converted into transit duties by the stringent and illiberal nature of the rules under which the refunds were granted; and that the duties levied by certain municipalities on certain articles were very high. In Kurrachee, for instance, the town duty on wheat was 2½ to 3 per cent., and on wool 1 to 1½ per cent., of the value; in Surat the town duty on yarn was about 3 to 3½ per cent., and on copper 5 per cent.—in either case, about the same as the imperial customs duty; while in Ahmedabad the town duty on yarn was no less than 6¼ per cent., or nearly twice the imperial customs duty. The town duty levied on yarn imported into Ahmedabad is particularly objectionable. It is, we believe, quite understood to be a protective duty in favour of the two mills in that town against other yarn, whether of English or of Indian manufacture, and, constituted as the mofussil municipalities of this Presidency are, it illustrates the necessity of the strictest vigilance on the part of the Government, with respect to the rate and incidence of every tax imposed by these municipalities. The town duty levied on yearn brought into Surat is open to similar objections, and we have mentioned a few instances in which the town duties in other places are much too high. We earnestly hope that your Lordship will order an immediate revision of all the taxes imposed by the municipalities of this Presidency to be made abolishing all transit duties and all town duties having the character of transit duties or which have a protective effect, and reducing those which are high or press heavily on any article." Again, on the 14th March, 1878, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce addressed the Government. It said,—"It is, we believe, universally accepted that the great principles of an octroi duty are that it should be small and that it should never be allowed to operate as a transit duty. Yet in numerous instances, whether the articles have already borne customs duty or not, the taxes levied under the name of octroi by district municipalities are excessive, while the refusal to grant refunds when the articles are re-exported, or the limitations or restrictions imposed on the granting of refunds have the effect of converting the town duties into paid transit duties." The Chamber then gave a list of cases in illustration of that statement, and they added:—"Numerous other instances could be furnished, but the Chamber had reason to believe that in almost every city and town municipality throughout the Presidency excessive duties are levied, and on articles on which no municipality should have any right to levy a duty. It has, however, been specially brought to the Chamber's notice that at Barsi very heavy taxes have been levied on machinery erected there, and that at Viramgam a duty of 4 per cent. was levied on hoop iron sent there for the purpose of binding bales of cotton, and no refund was allowed. At Wadhwan no duties appear to be charged on articles entering the town, but iron or similar articles cannot come out of it without being taxed at the rate of about 10 per cent.; a duty of Rs. 600 would be levied on the removal of an old cotton press. Other impositions, and of a similar character, are, it has come to the knowledge of the Chamber, levied in many parts of the Presidency." I have quoted these passages only as illustrations of what is liable to occur at the present time, and of things that, at any rate, were actually occurring only a very short time ago. I do not say that in these particular instances the state of things thus described now prevails. The Government of Bombay, since Sir Richard Temple has been in Bombay, has been paying great attention to this subject both in that Presidency and in Sind; and I believe that things are much better than they were. But although, as I say, I only give these as illustrations, it is in many places where octroi duties are levied. One of the most preposterous illustrations of this system was to be found not long ago at Kurrachee. Kurrachee, as we all know, has been—and we hope it will be a great deal more in the future—one of the chief ports for the export to Europe of Indian produce. One of the chief staples of the country, which has its outlet towards the sea at Kurrachee, is wheat; and with the object of removing all obstacles to the growth of this most important trade, the duty on the export of wheat was everywhere abolished by the Government of India. Two years ago it was found by the Government of India that one of the very largest sources of municipal revenue at Kurrachee was an octroi duty levied at the rate of from 2½ to 3 per cent. on all the wheat brought down from the Punjab and Sind for export to Europe. I think no terms can be too strong in reprobation of such a state of things. It has now happily ceased: a better system has been introduced in spite of the strong protests of the Municipality of Kurrachee, which naturally liked very much having its local wants supplied at the expense of other people. This is, of course, an extreme case, and I do not mean to say that such cases are common, but, nevertheless, it is an illustration of what has been going on. Now, if such things be allowed, it is really useless for the Government of India to attempt to establish proper principles of commercial legislation, and it may save itself the trouble of trying to reform its customs tariff: for when we have taken off duties and carried out the principles of free trade at a serious loss, perhaps, to the Imperial revenues, traders and manufacturers may find that, after all, they are no better off than before, and that heavier burdens than those from which they have been relieved have been imposed or are maintained by local municipalities for local purposes. We are often told that the great merit of taxation of this kind is, that it is popular; that the people have long been familiar with it; and that it is inexpedient to force municipalities to substitute unpopular taxation for imposts that are not practically felt by the people. Now, up to a certain point, this is perfectly true, the Government of India has no desire to embark in any general crusade against octroi duties. The Government of India has not objected to octroi duties when they are properly managed. Going back to the principles laid down in 1868 by the Government of India, from which, in regard to this matter there has been no departure, the Government said that, "if these principles be strictly acted upon, and the duties be moderate in amount, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that there is in many parts of India nothing objectionable in the system of taxation for local purposes. In wealthy communities like those of Europe it may be admitted that the balance of argument is in favour of raising municipal revenues by direct taxation only, and leaving the local trade entirely free. But in so poor a country as India, it will, in the judgment of the Governor General in Council, be more commonly the best course to combine direct with indirect taxation, for by this means alone can a sufficiently broad base be secured for raising a sufficient income without undue pressure on individuals. So long as octroi duties on grain and other articles of consumption are kept at a moderate rate they do not injuriously affect small retail transactions, with which the poorer classes are mainly concerned. That such duties are commonly far more popular in India than any direct taxation is a strong argument in their favour, and the prejudice against them founded on the common practice of England should not be allowed to prevent their introduction under suitable limitations, where there is reason to think that the general feeling would be to prefer them to other forms of taxation." The Government of India still holds this view. It makes no objection to octroi duties so long as they are properly regulated, but refuses to allow them to become taxes on the general trade of the country. With reference to this question of their popularity, I may say that it often happens that the greater the popularity of those taxes the more objectionable they are; for often in practice this popularity—as in the case I have just given of Kurrachee—only means that the people of the town have managed to provide for their own local wants without placing any burden on themselves; that they have transfered their own proper burdens to the shoulders of other people, and thus the popularity of the tax leads sometimes to its being grossly abused. The Government of India having, as I have said, not succeeded in its efforts to reform all by this executive order, has come to the conclusion that the only certain remedy is to be found in legislation, which will place on all local authorities, obligation impossible to be disregarded; which will prevent these duties operating as transit duties or interfering with the general interests of trade; and which will guard against collision with imperial taxation or with the general principles of our commercial policy. The main features of the bill which I am asking for leave to introduce will be as follows:—It will prohibit the levy under any circumstances of any duty upon any article not intended for actual consumption within the limits of the municipality in which the duties are levied. The articles which may be taxed, and which may not be taxed, will be enumerated. They will be generally those on which taxation was authorised or prohibited in 1868, by the orders to which I have already referred. The bill will contain provisions for securing, when necessary, the establishment of proper bonded warehouses and for securing that all due facilities are given for refunds. The farming of duties to contractors will be prohibited. The bill will contain provisions by which it is hoped that the improper levy of duties on articles of through trade, or on anything not consumed in the town, will be effectually prevented, and there will be provisions regulating the rates at which the duties may be levied. Besides dealing with this matter of octroi duties, the bill will define the conditions, under which tolls may be levied in municipalities, for this also has been found by experience to be very necessary. The general principle will be affirmed that tolls may be levied only for the purpose of defraying the cost of construction of a particular work, or for its maintenance. If the bill be introduced, it will at once be sent to all local Governments, Chambers of Commerce, and other local authorities for their opinion. The Government does not disguise from itself the fact that a measure of this kind may often have serious effect in reducing existing municipal revenues, and the manner in which, in cases where the expenditure can not be reduced loss of income of this kind is to be made good, will require careful consideration by the local Governments and the municipal authorities. The Government of India desires to give ample time for such consideration, and it will have no wish to force on with undue haste changes which it knows it may often be difficult to make in the existing system of municipal taxation. It will treat with care and liberality all representations that may be made on this subject; but the Government desires that it should everywhere be distinctly understood that it will not any longer tolerate the neglect of principles essential to the interests of the general commerce of the country.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

PUBLIC GARDEN AT AJMERE.—In anticipation of the Viceroy's approaching visit, the new Kaisar Bagh at Ajemere (a large public garden) is being pushed forward with all possible rapidity. This garden is being laid out by the local Municipal Committee from designs by Dr. DeFabeck. The work was begun last spring and already a great deal has been done. At Ajmere even more than at Jeypore Dr. DeFabeck has been able to arrange the ground with a view to landscape effects, for the natural beauties of Ajmere (one of the most beautiful sites in the plains of India) are so greart, that they lend themselves at every turn to the formation of some effective landscape; and as the whole valley is already copiously wooded with fine old trees, the results are all the more satisfactory.—*Pioneer*.

A FAMILY QUARREL.—A pretty kettle of fish is cooking in the family circle of the Nawab Abdool Gunny. Family claims are set forth, which the claimants threaten to push to extremities, unless speedily adjusted. There is a strong family faction already in the field against the Nawabs, and should the hostile feelings which now exist continue, the old quasi-representative of the family honours—Abdool Gunny—will have far from an easy time of it. There are certain conditions under which honest men proverbially obtain their own.

DISCUSSION ON THE TRADES AND PROFESSIONAL TAX BILL.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Batten said—The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey has, in the course of his first speech, mentioned the reasons for which it was thought justifiable to exempt the professional classes and officials from the taxation imposed by the Acts of 1878. I think there is much force in those reasons, but their force is certainly less in the case of the richer persons of these classes who can well afford to bear their share in the burden which was then thrown exclusively on the commercial classes. I am, therefore, glad to find that the measure now proposed is designed to relieve the poorer traders and artisans at the expense of the more wealthy professional, official, and other salaried persons. I still think, however, that the reasons to which I have referred justify the exemption of officials and other salaried persons who are in receipt of less than Rs. 100 a month from taxation of this kind, although those who derive their income from trades or handicrafts are subjected to the tax if their incomes are as low as Rs. 250 a year. The lower paid officials and other salaried persons are not only more hardly pressed by high prices in times of scarcity than are tradesmen and handicraftsmen owing to the greater fixity of their incomes and the greater difficulty they have in protecting themselves by claiming increased salaries, but their standard of living and their consequent necessary expenditure is higher. This remark applies to all small salaried persons, whether natives or others, but it applies especially to the poorer European and Eurasian clerks. I do not think that anyone will deny that this class on salaries between Rs. 20 and Rs. 100 a month is comparatively in more straitened circumstances than is the class of petty traders and artisans who earn an equivalent income. On these grounds I think that the proposed minimum salary of Rs. 100 per mensem for persons to be taxed under chapter III, of the bill is fair and equitable. But I would go a step futher, and apply the same minimum to the poorer classes of professional persons whom it is now proposed to tax under chapter II. These poorer professional persons are very much in the same position as the poorer salaried persons, and it would be difficult in some cases to draw a line between them. They belong to the same stratum of society and live in much the same way. I would therefore ask that this point may be considered by the Council. The financial sacrifice from exempting professional persons whose income is less than Rs. 1,200 per annum will be quite insignificant. I am aware that there may be some difficulty in defining this class, but I have no doubt that with the help of the able secretary, in the Legislative Department, that difficulty can be surmounted. The idea is, that no person, whether salaried or professional, who was not subject to taxation under the Acts of 1878, shall be subjected to taxation under the measure now to be introduced if his income is less than Rs. 100 per mensem or Rs. 1,200 per annum, and I have no doubt that words can be found to embody this idea. I am afraid that the commercial classes who have loudly demanded—I do not say unjustly demanded—that the taxation which they have been paying for the last two years shall be shared by Government officials and professional persons, will be somewhat disagreeably surprised to find that the inevitable and logical consequence of a compliance with their demand will be to raise very considerably the maximum taxes which they themselves will have to pay. The maximum tax is now, in Madras Rs. 800, in Bengal Rs. 500, and in Bombay only Rs. 200. Directly it is determined that officials shall be taxed by a percentage on their salaries—and any other mode of directly taxing them would, I submit, be almost absurd—it becomes impossible to maintain the maximum taxes on the commerical classes which I have mentioned. These taxes represent, respectively, 1½ per cent. on monthly salaries of Rs. 4,444, Rs. 2,777, and Rs. 1,111. Now there are many officials receiving salaries higher than even the highest of these sums, and consequently many officials who, if taxed at 1½ per cent on their salaries, will pay more than the maximum taxes now levied on the commericial classes. There can be no possible reason for taxing the highest paid officials at a less percentage than those who are paid less, and there can be no possible reason why they should be taxed higher than equally wealthy gentlemen who derive their incomes from commerce. If your Lordship will permit me to make a personal illustration, I would ask if there is any reason why a Company, firm, or merchant, with an annual income of Rs. 2,40,000, should be taxed less than the Viceroy who draws an equivalent salary, and who will have to pay at 1½ per cent on that salary, an annual tax of Rs. 3,600? Hence it seems to me that the taxation of officials involves, and rightly involves, higher taxation of the richest commercial classes, who have hitherto escaped with comparatively the lightest burden, especially in the Bombay Presidency. In that fortunate Presidency, a merchant, with an income, say of Rs. 50,000 a year—and I hope there are many such—has paid less than ½ per cent. as his tax, while his poorer brethren have been taxed at four times that rate. Independently of the extension of taxation to professional and official incomes, the present bill will remove their unjust inequalities in the taxation of the commercial classes, and I think on both grounds it deserves the support of this Council.

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey—I should like to say a few words with reference to one suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Batten—that with regard to the minimum amount of taxable income the professional classes should be treated, not like the traders, but like the officials. I am sorry, for my own part, that we had not this suggestion before us when the bill was framed, for I think it is one that well deserves consideration. In drafting the bill, the precedents of the Certificate and Licence Tax Acts of 1867-68 were, in regard to this matter, simply followed; but I think Mr. Batten has given very cogent reasons in support of the views he has now stated to the Council. Financially, the question has, plainly, no importance at all. The amount we should receive from the tax would, for all practical purposes, be much the same under both plans. Therefore, on financial grounds, I may say confidently that there could be no objection to Mr. Batten's proposal. As this subject has not been before the Government, I am not now able to say anything definite regarding it; but I think I may say this much, there will be, on the part of the Government, every disposition to give to the suggestion that has been made the fullest consideration; although, until the matter has been further considered by the Government, I must reserve the final expression of my own opinion. I think I may say without impropriety that my own personal present feeling is decidedly in favour of the adoption of the suggestion which the hon'ble member has made.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Haines—There is one point that strikes me with reference to this Licence Tax. In some municipalities a professional tax is already levied, which is the same thing. It affects the incomes of all professional men exactly in the same way. Is it proposed by this bill that a man should pay twice under those heads?

The Hon. Mr. Batten—Yes, he will pay both the municipal and the imperial tax.

The Hon. Sir John Strachey—There is no change made in that case in the existing law.

His Excellency Sir F. Haines—This is a matter which affects a certain number of military men who already protest against the municipal tax now imposed on them, as your Lordship is aware, in Madras. There is a great deal of feeling on the part of the military authorities in Madras with reference to the incidence of the professional tax as it now stands. Sir Neville Chamberlain, for instance, is bound to pay for a licence to draw his sword in Madras—to exercise his profession—and he positively cannot carry out the duties of the commission imposed upon him by the Queen without paying this tax. In various other stations—in Bellary for instance—I understand that they even go the length of taxing the battery horses belonging to Government under the Municipal Act. There is a very strong feeling with regard to this tax amongst the officers serving in Madras, and if the proposed new tax is now placed on the top of that, naturally the irritation will be doubled. There are also certain officers who pay British income-tax on part of their pay. Now that is certainly a first charge on the pay they receive, and I should like to know whether an officer who draws an income of, say, Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 6,000, and has to pay a certain sum on part of that income as British income-tax, is not entitled to rate himself in the next lower in the Schedule, as an abatement?

The Hon. Mr. Batten—He does not come under the Schedule at all. The tax on officials will be 1½ per cent. on their salaries, and the Schedule does not apply to them.

H. E. Sir F. Haines—But the principle is the same; and what I should like to know is, whether he is entitled to an abatement of taxation on the sum on which he has already been taxed under the head of income-tax elsewhere.

His Excellency the President.—I may mention, with reference to one portion of the remarks of my hon'ble friend, Sir Frederic Haines, that the Government of India have at present in preparation a bill for the purpose of prohibiting the levy of any municipal tax upon military officers without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

H. E. Sir F. Haines.—That of course meets every objection that I could possibly urge upon that point.

THE NEW BILL FOR TAXES ON TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

TAX ON BUSINESS.

1	2	3	4
Number of Class.	Persons whose annual income from business exceeds	But does not exceed	Tax payable
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	250	350	4
2	350	500	7
3	500	600	10
4	600	800	12
5	800	1,000	16
6	1,000	1,200	20
7	1,200	1,600	24
8	1,600	2,000	32
9	2,000	2,500	40
10	2,500	3,000	50
11	3,000	4,000	60
12	4,000	5,000	80
13	5,000	6,000	100
14	6,000	8,000	120
15	8,000	10,000	160
16	10,000	12,000	200
17	12,000	16,000	240
18	16,000	20,000	320
19	20,000	24,000	400
20	24,000	32,000	480
21	32,000	40,000	640
22	40,000	48,000	800
23	48,000	60,000	960
24	60,000	80,000	1,200
25	80,000	1,00,000	1,600
26	1,00,000	1,25,000	2,000
27	1,25,000	1,50,000	2,500
28	1,50,000	2,00,000	3,000
29	2,00,000	2,50,000	4,000
30	2,50,000	3,00,000	5,000
31	3,00,000	4,00,000	6,000
32	4,00,000	5,00,000	8,000

and so on, the figures in columns 2 and 3 being increased by 1,00,000 and those in column 4 by 2,000 for each new class.

COLONEL HEDAYUT ALI.

EXTRACT from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments, to the Commissioner of Patna,—No. 2945T.

Dated Darjeeling, November 12th, 1879.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 509 J, of the 10th ultimo, forwarding, with your remarks, the record of a case recently decided by Mr. G. Toynbee, at Patna, in which Inspector E. L. Gilbert was charged, at the instance of Colonel Hedayut Ali, with receiving illegal gratifications.

The origin of the case, as stated by Colonel Hedayut is, that there is a long-standing dispute about the right to burn bodies at a particular spot claimed by one Raj Kumar, when the floods prevent access to the usual place; that some years ago a committee, of which Dr. Francis was president and in which he (Colonel Hedayut Ali) took part, reported against the practice; that on another occasion Raj Kumar's right to prohibit it was upheld by a decision of the Cantonment Magistrate, fining the offender Rs. 100, the decision being upheld on appeal, though the fine was remitted; that during the recent floods the dispute again broke out vehemently, and, as is proved in evidence, threatened to lead to a riot; that he (Colonel Hedayut Ali) heard from Raj Kumar of the opposite party headed by one Nund Lal having come to an understanding with Inspector Gilbert on the subject; that he (Colonel Hedayut Ali) succeeded as president of a committee nominated by Captain Boileau, in settling the matter for a time, but Nund Lal petitioned the Cantonment Magistrate, and on a local inquiry taking place Captain Boileau fixed on the identical piece of ground which had been previously decided to be in Raj Kumar's possession, and Gilbert, who was cognizant of the previous case, and had prepared the map on which the decision in Raj Kumar's favour had been given, failed to inform the Cantonment Magistrate of the error; that this circumstance, taken in connection with some assertions made a few days before by Mr. Moses Cohen of being himself cognizant of Gilbert's corruption, confirmed the suspicion that Raj Kumar was right in saying Nund Lal had made an arrangement with the Inspector; and that the next day, when Captain Boileau, in reply to some complaint about Gilbert's boasting of his influence, had observed that Gilbert was an honest man, he had dissented from the opinion, and said that he was dishonest, whereupon Captain Boileau challenged him to prove the assertion, which he accordingly undertook to do.

Mr. Toynbee in stating the history of the case sneers at the possibility of the Honorary Magistrate being influenced by public motives in regard to the question of the burning-ghat at Dinapore, and apparently looks upon his interest in the matter as uncalled for. He then sees in the fact that Mr. Gilbert's views prevailed over those of the Honorary Magistrate, and in Mr. Gilbert's boastful assertions to that effect, the cause of all the subsequent trouble. He disbelieves that Colonel Hedayut Ali had heard of Gilbert's having an understanding with Nund Lal, and of his having heard of Gilbert's corruption, spoken of by Cohen and Baz Khan. Consequently he disbelieves that Colonel Hedayut Ali was really influenced by seeing Gilbert (as he states) mislead Captain Boileau in regard to the site of the burning-ghat, previously disallowed by Colonel Emerson, or that this circumstance confirmed him in the suspicions he had lately entertained. He therefore attributes to wounded vanity only Colonel Hedayut Ali's casual dissent from Captain Boileau's remark that Gilbert was an honest man, and he believed that Colonel Hedayut Ali, in order to support this denial, collected a number of suborned and perjured witnesses to swear to acts of bribery that never took place.

Mr. Toynbee's remarks on the inappropriateness and bad taste of which the Lieutenant-Governor does not here wish to comment, on the subject, are "I must give Colonel Hedayut Ali the benefit of considering his present position and previous services, but no hero is a hero to his *valet*, and Colonel Hedayut Ali, like all the rest of us, is not uninfluenced by the smaller and more ignoble and petty feelings of our common nature. * * * It may be that he was deluded by the witnesses, but I cannot in my own mind give him the benefit of even this doubt. * * * To me it certainly seems that wounded vanity and personal pique sufficiently account for Colonel Hedayut Ali's part in this case. * * * He was weak enough to commit himself to a course of action not justified by the circumstances, rather than withdraw words uttered, as he himself admits in a hasty moment. It is the fatal error embodied in words which have passed almost into a proverb. *Tell a lie and stick to it.*"

The charge which Mr. Toynbee makes against Colonel Hedayut Ali amounts, as explained above, to nothing less than stating a deliberate falsehood and then fabricating false evidence in support of it. Graver charges could hardly be made against anyone, and their gravity is enhanced when it is borne in mind that they are made by a judicial officer in a recorded judgment of his court, and that the person whose honour and character are impugned is an officer, who, besides being an Honorary Magistrate, holds the commission of a Lieutenant Colonel, is a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and who has through a long and distinguished career under Government repeatedly won for himself the approbation of his superiors.

The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it due to Colonel Hedayut Ali to state that in his opinion these charges are contrary to the probabilities of the case, are not borne out by the evidence, and are wholly without foundation. He sees no reason to doubt that the history of the case, and the influence of the series of facts related above, acted in Colonel Hedayut Ali's mind as he states, to convince him of the Inspector's corruption, and though he would have acted more wisely to make further enquiries and keep his doubts to himself till he was in a position to verify them, yet his first remark to the Magistrate was made in perfect good faith, and as an Honorary Magistrate taking an active part in the administration, he was quite justified in communicating his doubts to the Magistrate.

It is to be greatly regretted that a gentleman in his position, acting as the Lieutenant-Governor believes he acted in good faith, should be forced at once into court and compelled practically to undertake a difficult and troublesome prosecution, without anything more than the *nominal* assistance of the responsible officers of Government, and in the end have his motives impugned and his character blasted by gratuitous, and, in the Lieutenant-Governor's belief, unfounded imputations.

HERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—While fully corroborating the details furnished by Colonel Malleson (see *The Times*, October 23) in reference to the richness of the soil and to the excellence of the climate of Herat, I beg leave to remark that that gallant and learned officer has omitted to mention two circumstances which are of a particular importance under the present conditions, and ought not to be left out of account in the case, that the British Government should be compelled, by the recent Russian encroachments, in the Hyrcanian desert, to undertake if only a temporary occupation of the city on the Heri river.

The considerations to which I beg to allude are the following:—1. That Herat was in the zenith of its glory—namely, under the reign of Sultan Husein Baikara, not only the governmental centre of Eastern Khorasan, comprising in that time the whole tract of country from Herat, to the Eastern limits of the Pamir, but also of the Lower Oxus and the whole length of the Damen-i-Kuh in the North of Persia, for Astrabad and Kharezm and the intervening nomadic populations were ruled from Herat, a town which was known in that time as the focus of Moslem culture of the whole of Asia, and many renowned poets, grammarians, theologians, and doctors of law, who enjoy great authority even to-day in the Mahomedan world have lived partly in the town, partly in the environs of Herat. 2. Colonel Malleson has forgotten to mention the particular attachment which the Heratees have always shown to the British—a sympathy which I had ample opportunity to notice; for during my sojourn of several weeks in Herat I scarcely found any genuine Heratee who was not full of praises of the Serkars, and particularly of Petindjer (Pottinger) Sahib, to whom all virtues were ascribed, except of religious—viz., Moslem, qualities. This sympathy was very natural, considering that the inhabitants of Herat are mostly non-Afghans—*i. e.*, either old Iranian Autochtonus and Parsivans, or single fractions of the Chihar Aimak (four tribes), a people of Persian origin, with a rich intermixture of Turco-Tartar blood. Now these nationalities all detest the rapacious, greedy, and cruel Afghan, and would hail the day which would deliver them from the burdensome tutorship of the Barukzais.—I beg to remain, yours obediently,

A. VAMBERY.

The University, Buda-Pesth, Oct. 26.

A PRACTICAL CALCULATING MACHINE.—The *Arithmometer* or calculating machine of M. Thomas, of Colmar, was invented in 1820. Since then it has undergone many improvements at the hands of the inventor and latterly of his son, M. Thomas de Bojano, so that it is now offered in a form which M. Sebert, in a recent report to the Paris Société d'Encouragement, pronounces to be thoroughly adapted for practical use. The machine performs all ordinary arithmetical operations, comprising the extraction, of roots. Among the more important recent improvements (for details of which we must refer to the *Bulletin* of the Society just named) is the counter of the numbers of turns of the motor handle, and the automatic inscription of successive figures of results, in divisions and extractions of roots, and of multipliers in multiplications, relieving the mind of the operator greatly. An idea of the progress of the machine may be had from the fact that the product of the number 99,999,999 by itself is formed by the new machine in 24 seconds; it took nearly a minute in 1851. The new machine can also go beyond the former in giving the product of the number formed of ten nines by itself, which it does in 28 seconds. The product of the number formed of eight nines by the number formed of eight fives is now obtained in 17 seconds as against about 45 seconds in 1851. Processes of addition alone are not performed much more quickly than by an expert calculator, but mental fatigue is at least saved. The machine is well adapted for complex operations, as in calculations of algebraic formulæ, for ordinary calculations relative to constructions, cubages, estimates, &c., for calculation of formulæ into which trigonometrical values enter, and here it allows of dispensing with the use of logarithms, tables of natural trigonometrical lines being used. In construction of tables of multiplication, ready reckoners, &c., the machine gives results that are truly marvellous. The popularization of the machine has been slow, but (with removal of imperfections) has considerably improved, as the following figures show:—In the 44 years, from 1821 to 1865, only 500 machines were sold; in the 13 years, from 1865 to 1878, 1,000—viz. 300 in the five years, 1865 to 1870, 400 from 1870 to 1875, and 300 from 1875 to 1878, or 100 a year. Of the latter number about three-tenths are six-figure machines, six-tenths eight-figure and only one-tenth ten-figure. Of 100 machines sold, 60 go abroad and only 40 remain in France. Among other establishments in France which use the machine may be mentioned the Magasins du Louvre, the Compagnie des Petites Voitures, the Offices of the Artillery Service, Assurance and Railway Companies, the Observatory, the École Polytechnique, and Creusot. It is estimated that a machine will work daily for ten years before requiring repair; and from the nature of the component parts repair is easy. The price is rather high, 500f. for a six-figure machine; and M. Sebert is of opinion, considering how largely the manufacture involves the easy repetition of similar pieces, that this might be so organized as to supply the machines at half the present price.

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